

Original Correspondence.

DETECTION OF FIRE-DAMP IN COAL MINES.

Sir,—I had hoped that "E. D. H." would have accepted the simile I gave; still, as he so much desires it, I made the following experiment, and if you will allow me to give the particulars I shall feel obliged. I have a small aneroid barometer, made by Messrs. Marratt and Short, of King William-street; this instrument gives a distinct indication if it be raised or lowered 6 ft. from a given position. I placed the above-mentioned aneroid barometer under a glass bell jar, measuring inside 20 inches high, and 10 in. wide, and holding, I believe, about 6 gallons of water; so that it reached within about 1 in. of the top. I then introduced a glass tube, reaching to the top of the bell jar, and left the whole under atmospheric pressure, the bottom of the bell jar being open. I read the barometer, and it indicated 29.57 in.; this done, I turned on the gas (that supplied by the Imperial Company), which was passed by an India-rubber tube to the glass tube, and by that means accumulated in the bell jar, and by displacement filled it. When the bell jar was perfectly full of gas I again read the barometer, but failed to detect any altered indication. I could not reasonably expect to see any other result; but I tried the experiment just to satisfy "E. D. H.," not myself.

The other part of "E. D. H.'s" letter requires no reply from me; but I may remark that I have not admitted anything, either unintentionally or intentionally; but I stated facts in as clear language as I could use. To these statements I desire to adhere.

Will you permit me to say that I have completed my waistcoat-pocket instrument, and have shown it to many persons, who are greatly interested in this matter, and that it answers admirably for small as well as large quantities of explosive gas in an atmosphere. Until I can verify this instrument in a mine I prefer not to describe it; but on a future occasion I shall gladly give a full description of all my arrangements.

Royal Mint, June 1.

GEORGE F. ANSELL.

THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL.

Sir,—May I request you to insert the enclosed letters, and to correct an error in last week's Journal. The letter you published was addressed to G. Smith, Esq., LL.D., and not to Mr. Kendall; it referred to observations made by Mr. Smith at the meeting at Camborne. KINNAIRD.

50, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, May 31.

Sir,—I was not aware that Mr. Kendall intended to publish his letter to me of the 20th inst. till I saw it in your Journal. I must, therefore, ask you to insert my answer, though it will be seen it was not intended for publication. At the same time I wish to state the circumstances under which I introduced my Bill, as not only the purport of the measure, but my object in bringing it forward, has been the subject of much misrepresentation. I have more than once stated that I had repeatedly urged on Sir George Grey the propriety of a Bill, founded on the report, being introduced by Government, and received for answer that he was anxious first to consult with the Cornish Members, whom he asked me also to meet, not, as he observed, with all the members of the Commission, and I made for the purpose a useless journey from Scotland, the meeting not taking place at that time. In the course of the correspondence with Mr. Kendall, in reference to the time which it would suit his convenience to be in town, I mentioned that, with a view of facilitating the consideration of the question when we met, I was preparing a Bill founded on the report. Mr. Kendall asked me to let him see it before the meeting with Sir G. Grey. I accordingly sent him three copies—one for himself, and the others for Mr. St. Aubyn and Mr. Davey, transmitting a fourth to the Home Office. What passed subsequently is detailed in the subjoined letter, which I believe to be perfectly correct, though a word here and there may possibly be changed, the copy being hastily made, the letter, as I previously stated, not being intended for publication. It is scarcely fair to accuse me of a refusal to allow the Bill to be seen, which refusal took place only a few minutes before the meeting, and related solely to the amended Bill, which it would have been useless then to produce, as it was, I know, predetermined by the Cornish Members that the subject of legislation was not to be taken this session. KINNAIRD.

DEAR MR. KENDALL.—I do not like to stake my memory against yours, and I have not your letters with me. I think you asked me to let you see the Bill to Mr. Roberts, and I then answered, as you say, that I would send him an amended copy. Finding, however, that there was no chance of getting the Bill so amended from the printer (in fact, I only received the copies two days before the meeting at the Home Office, and I sent a copy to Sir P. Egerton, asking him to return it to me the following day), and that the Members for Cornwall were to oppose the introduction of a Bill this session—query? any session—I wrote to Mr. Roberts to tell him to apply to you, to let him look at the Bill you had, which, after all, in principle was the same. Certainly, at the Home Office I refused to let you see my amended Bill, as it was useless, looking to the fact that you were opposed to all legislation, and, as I told you at the meeting, I was glad I had not shown it to you—as thus I alone was responsible for the Bill.

Our conversation afterwards was about your health, and "stone and lime," with which you taunt me, and I was to meet you the following day to discuss the same subject, but certainly not the Bill, as I never dreamt of showing it to you until I had laid it on the table of the House.

What might have happened if we had met "face to face" it would be presumptuous in me to say; you might have kept me out of the hot-water I have got into in Cornwall, hotter than the water of the United Consols, where I suspect some of your friends would like to have me well underground. Of this I am certain, that if I had not mooted the question, the report would have remained a dead letter. You will have heard of the course I intend to take this evening in regard to the Bill, so that I hope there may be a truce for the present, but if I live the matter shall not rest till something is done to put a stop to the wanton destruction of life, which I hold to be totally unnecessary. KINNAIRD.

COLLIERY WORKINGS IN SOUTH WALES.

Sir,—I understand that a large and very extensive colliery is about to be opened out upon the estate of Mr. S. A. Ayrton, M.P., called Glyn and Blaentwrych, about 500 acres. This colliery is about four miles from Briton Ferry Docks, and can deliver their coals from the level's mouth into dock at 4½d. to 5d. per ton, and into Swansea from 7½d. to 8d. per ton—so there must be a saving in carriage alone of from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per ton on the charges in the Rhonda Valley, when delivered to Cardiff. If the seams of coal are as good in quality (which we believe some of them are), this company is sure to become successful; and we are informed that the rock top, which is over these seams, resembles, if not actually is, the very same as lies on the celebrated Rhonda, No. 3. There can be little doubt if this property is properly looked after that from 20 to 25 per cent. interest upon the nominal capital can be realised, and that it will prove as safe an investment as any in Glamorganshire. There are also other advantages—the whole of the measures that are leased can be "won" by day levels, as the coal crops out to daylight.

The South Resolven Coal Company is progressing satisfactorily, working double turns. The coal cuts in large blocks, has been tried and tested by the best engineers, and proved as good coal as any found for the Admiralty and for locomotive purposes, being free from impurities, and makes but little clinker or smoke. We are also pleased to hear that there are gentlemen, not only respectable but responsible, looking out the best way to float the river, so much needed for the shipment of coals. It was stated some time ago in your valuable Journal that this was the best and most profitable place for docks, and the majority not only of the town and neighbourhood but colliery proprietors and land owners, are expecting this profitable scheme to be carried out. A LOOKER-ON.

Neath, May 27.

IMPROVED IRON PAINT.—The return from lengthened voyages, in some cases entirely round the world, of ships which have been coated with the improved coating composition, introduced some time since by Messrs. Peacock and Buchanan, has had the effect of causing renewed interest to be taken in the invention. It has been in general use on all the iron fleets of the Royal Mail Companies for many years, on the foreign as well as the home stations; and, although every one who has been on board a ship fairly tried by the use of the composition against it, it has hitherto beaten them all; and in recent trials in the dockyard it was found to keep clean several months longer than the preparation hitherto used by the Admiralty, and is now beginning to be used by Her Majesty's ships. All the dockyard reports have been in its favour, and a large supply has just been sent to Devonport Dockyard by Admiralty orders. Messrs. Peacock and Buchanan are now also executing an order for 11 tons for the depot of a large iron steamship company in India, in addition to which the Royal National Lifeboat Institution have just ordered 112 of their lifeboats and transporting carriages to be again painted with Messrs. Peacock and Buchanan's No. 3 composition; and it is used exclusively on all the coastguard boats and station houses of the South Devon district, also on the Revenue cutter, all steamers' boats, bathing machines, &c., as it stands the sea air and salt water so much better than ordinary paint. Messrs. Peacock and Buchanan have also invented a composition for painting mining machinery, railway bridges, houses, &c., ready mixed, of any colour, enabling every man to be his own painter.

NEW KIND OF FUEL.—A fuel has been invented by Mr. Stoker, composed of carbon in powder as pure as possible, obtained from the distillation of light woods in a close receptacle, of various metallic salts and acids acting as the combustible matter, and of different agglomerating bodies such as fecula, &c. The whole triturated, mixed, and pressed, forming a paste, which may be moulded into cakes, balls, &c., of various sizes, to be afterwards dried. When dry this fuel may be lit by a lucifer match; it burns like a piece of tinder, and gives out neither smoke, gas, nor flame. The calorific disengagement in the burning of this fuel may be from 45° to 720° Fahr., according to the proportion of the different component parts above cited. This fuel (says the inventor) will be found very useful for heating feet-warmers, for urns, dishes, and similar articles, for placing in plumbers' soldering irons, or in irons for pressing linen; for heating glue in workshops or elsewhere where a fireplace would be inconvenient or dangerous, and for many other purposes.

NEW GAS FOR MOTIVE ENGINES.—The Motor Lenoir has achieved considerable success, but its application is limited to the supply and cost of the gas required to work it, and it is said that an engineer of Lyons, M. Milion, has hit upon an expedient which is likely to have a great effect in extending the use of that or other motors in which power is obtained by the explosion of mixed gases. The problem is to find a gaseous mixture which takes fire easily and rapidly, and which can be produced in almost any place at a low cost. This desideratum is believed to have been discovered in the gases which are given out when steam is made to pass over coke in a state of incandescence, or, in other words, in a mixture composed of oxide of carbon and carburated hydrogen. The subject has been introduced in a lecture at the Sorbonne, and before the Scientific Association of Paris, by M. M. Schilling and Demondet, the engineers of the tobacco manufactory, and M. Troost, and has attracted considerable attention. In the experiments performed it was shown

that when oxide of carbon alone was introduced into a vertical tube, and fired by a spark from a Ruhmkorff coil introduced at the upper end, a blue flame appeared, and slowly traversed the tube until it reached the bottom, and that the introduction of a small quantity of hydrogen accelerated the combustion, and caused the flame to descend with greater rapidity. This was illustrated by a tube more than 18 ft. long. Another experiment showed that when the explosion was caused in a series of vertical tubes, alternately connected together above and below, the flame when ascending traversed the tubes more quickly than when descending. The engineers mentioned are now carrying on a series of experiments to ascertain the most economical mixture of these gases with atmospheric air for motive purposes, and success is considered to be almost certain. It must not be forgotten, however, that although the new system may supply a cheaper and possibly, more effective motive power, it will have one drawback that does not attach to the Lenoir motor, which can be used in workshops and other places where it would be impossible or inconvenient to introduce a furnace. As steam will be required to produce the gaseous mixture, the new motor will come into direct competition with the steam-engine, which the Lenoir motor does not.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

COAL PITS IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

[Abstract of a Lecture delivered at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, by Prof. W. W. SMITH, F.R.S., &c.]

The subject of this lecture is to be the Coal Field of the Forest of Dean, and in considering it, as on previous occasions, when describing the social character and condition of those mining districts of which we have spoken, we found it best to confine our attention to limited areas, so in this case we choose the Forest of Dean as one out of many similar mining districts, to illustrate the character of a large class of our English mining population; and we will here also, as before, commence with a description of the district. Stretching away from the town of Gloucester, and parallel to the River Severn on its northern side, lies the district of the Forest of Dean, the site of a once magnificent forest of oaks, known by the name of the Royal Forest. The fact of its existence, however, is now almost a matter of history, for no longer do but a few scattered specimens of the once noble oaks remain to tell the tale of the old colony. Still, there the forest was, not only for its noble trees, but also, and even as far back as the days of the Romans, for containing under its soil quantities of iron ore. Probably also at the same early period seams of coal were there worked, but the discovery of the deposits of fuel was, as far as we can ascertain, of much later date than the discovery and working of the iron ore beds. The coal field of the Forest of Dean is bounded on one side by the River Wye, on the other by the River Severn, and is limited on its northern side by the town of Gloucester. Confined within these boundaries we have a district 8 miles long by 5 miles wide. Now, if we travel all round the circumference of this field we shall find at points all the way seams of coal protruding to the surface, or, as geologists call it, outcroppings; and on examining the seams where visible we shall see they are all dipping from the edge towards the centre of the district, and on going towards the centre we shall find to find any trace of coal at the surface. Looking at these facts, we naturally come to the conclusion, that the coal forms a basin, or trough, under the district, and in reality we find the inference correct, and that the coal forms a continuous basin, although in parts contorted and disturbed. On going into the middle of this basin, and sinking down to the surface of the coal, we find that we have before we can reach the coal, to pass through a vast quantity of overlying matter, and that the depth in section from the surface to the great seam is 1500 yards. We do not mean to say that there is no coal met with in this section before the great seam, for there are several small seams of no value, but what we mean to say is that the great seam, which outcrops all round the circumference of the field, is at the centre of the basin 1500 yards from the surface. As we recede from the centre towards the extremities of the area the depth of overburden diminishes irregularly, but still continuously, till the seam bursts through the strata into open daylight.

The condition of the mines in this coal field was most peculiar in olden days: but in the year 1845 a Royal Commission was appointed, and the result of their labours was the sweeping away of many laws which hampered the success of new mining schemes to work the coal. To understand the old condition of things, it must be remembered that in the early days of coal mining it was necessary for the Government to bestow on the miners certain privileges and immunities to induce them to work in the mines. One of the privileges in this coal field was that no man could work the mines unless he was a freeman of the district, and to come within the pale of this privileged class he must have been born within a certain distance of the field, and must have worked in one of the coal mines there for one year and a day, and only those who fulfilled these essential qualifications could be registered as free miners. When once registered as a free miner, any man had a right on discovering a keenly spot to deposit a claim to the ownership of the spot, and provided it be not already tenanted he could commence to work it, and the only law he was compelled to conform to was that he must begin operations within a certain time after he had lodged the claim. One right, however, the Government retained, and that was for every four men the owners put into the mine the Government could put in a fifth man, who laboured for Government. This fifth man had no expense in the sinking of shafts. Now, although, of course, the old custom of putting men into the mines is no longer retained by Government, yet they still collect a fifth of the produce of the mines as royalty, and this old law, like that of the privilege of the free miners of the district, still holds good. The royalty in this case retained by Government is much below the usual royalty paid by miners to private owners of coal fields. Of the privileged class of free miners there are now in the district of the Forest of Dean 1080, and the total number of labourers employed in the mines is about 6800.

The coal of this district is not the only product to which it owes its great notoriety, for it is as important on account of its iron mines as on account of its coal mines. If we go back to the early mining history of the Forest of Dean we shall see that in early times the coal was worked only at its outcrop, where small pits could be sunk and galleries easily driven. As might be expected in such a primitive state, disputes between the miners were very frequent, and to settle these they held a parliament among themselves, and, curiously enough, the old walls still exist of their Speech House. A common fault in those days was that the men commenced mining too close to one another, and so they enacted a law that wherever a miner commenced to work no other miner could commence another mine within a certain distance. And, again, when a man put in a level no one could go to work within so many yards to the rise of his workings, but they might do so below him, since working beneath would not affect the drainage of his pit. As may be inferred from this, water was one of the greatest difficulties the miner had to contend against. The indefiniteness of these early laws led to great trouble and fierce disputes amongst the miners, and compelled the nullification by the Commission of 1845 of many of them.

Of course, for a long time past it has been quite impossible to work the coal field in this primitive fashion, for the cost of getting down to the coal requires the outlay of a large capital, and to meet this outlay it has become necessary to include larger areas than were formerly legal, and the free miners have to combine together to work an area, or, as is more commonly the case, now agree to sell their rights to work to capitalists. The pumping machinery requisite in this district to work the mines is a most serious item in the cost, and, therefore, capital of no small amount is required to work the mines.

The collieries in the Forest of Dean are now as large as any in England, and they stand prominent as possessing one or two peculiar features that distinguish them from our other collieries. For example, there is no fire-damp found in any part of these seams of coal, a fact which can hardly be over-estimated in its importance to the miners. Still, whilst from the absence of fire-damp there can be no fear of those explosions which kill so large a number of our colliers, yet this seeming advantage, on the other hand, is to some extent unfortunate, since ventilation, not being essential to the safety of the miners, it is often sadly neglected.

With respect to the working of these collieries, the great danger to the miner is from the softness of the overburden of sandstone, and from the abundance of those fossil trees in it which grew and flourished coincident with the vegetation which forms the deposit of coal, and stand as they then stood with their trunks resting on the coal, and their narrow tops protruding into the overlying sandstone. As the coal is removed from the seam, these trees, losing the prop on which they rested, suddenly slip away from their shell, and often kill in their fall the unwary miners. The coal is worked in somewhat the following manner:—The seam being nearly horizontal, the miner cuts as far into its foundation longitudinally as he can reach, and then driving a wedge into the top, he forces the whole body of coal down, and as he gradually advances in this way he props up the space behind him by strong timbers.

The average wage of good colliers in these mines is 24s. per week, and for under-men 20s. per week. They all labour by piece-work. Colliers are all gregarious in their habits, and so stand low in the scale of English miners generally. They want especially that independence of thought which characterises the miners of the West of England. Their condition

is, perhaps, due to the fact that their labour being almost entirely manual, there is not that necessity to think which is essential to the miner of the metallic miner. Strikes have always been common amongst colliers, and they may be accounted for in the mode of payment, which is dependent on the fluctuations in the value of coal. We may, however, congratulate ourselves that the probability of strikes will become more and more diminished as knowledge is imparted to the labourer, and he comes to appreciate the fundamental law, that the master can only pay a price for labour as the article on which labour is expended will fetch in the market, after deducting therefrom a return for the capital invested in the undertaking, and a remuneration for his own labour.

PETROLEUM AS A STEAM FUEL—ITS APPLICATION TO CALCINING AND SMELTING PURPOSES.

In connection with the employment of petroleum as a steam fuel, Mr. S. Stevens, of New York, has invented some improvements which promise to prove of utility. He proposes to vaporise the petroleum in any suitable vessel, and mix atmospheric air with such vapour by means of any machine capable of producing a steady and regulated blast, or to mix air and steam, and burn such mixture either for lighting or heating purposes. The petroleum is contained in a suitable reservoir, and conducted by means of a pipe into a boiler or vaporising vessel, to which heat may be applied to convert the liquid into vapour. This would be mixed with air, or with air and steam, as already described. Instead of vaporising the hydrocarbon, and afterwards mixing air with the vapour, the steam with the vapour may be passed directly into the vaporising vessel, and there mixed with the vapour as it is generated—the steam may be ordinary or superheated. The combustion of the hydrocarbon by this process is very perfect, and the temperature of the character of the flame is easily controlled, by regulating the relative quantities of carbon vapour, air, and steam. When used as a fuel under steam-boilers, the quantity of a jet of steam to the mixture of air and hydro-carbon vapour gives a flame of large volume, which fills and heats evenly all the tubes and spaces of the boilers. Mr. Stevens does not claim broadly the use of hydro-carbons for the purpose of producing heat and light, since it has been proposed to burn such substance in various ways for generating steam and producing light and heat. But these modes have not proved satisfactory, for the reason that when fire is brought in direct contact with liquid petroleum it is exceedingly difficult to prevent smoke, and also difficult to regulate the combustion. Petroleum vapour has been burned by mixing it with air in the open space of a furnace or similar contrivance. A mixture of petroleum and water or their vapour has been subjected to a high temperature, so as to produce permanent gas. These modes of burning petroleum are not claimed. Nor is any claim made to what is known as the benzole light, which consists in charging air with benzine vapour by passing it through porous and spongy materials, saturated with benzine, and then burning the product. For heating and smelting metals, the mixture of hydro-carbon vapour with air, or with air and steam, will be found very convenient; and, in fact, whenever a quick, well-regulated heat is required this mode of effecting the combustion of hydrocarbon is applicable. But an even more startling proposition than that of using petroleum as a fuel beneath steam-boilers, is that for employing it for ore roasting, desulphurising, and smelting purposes. Mr. Stevens considers that, by using the hydro-carbon vapour as a fuel, in dealing with ore of the precious metals, the roasting, washing, and amalgamating may be easily united, so as to form a continuous process. The device necessary for burning the mixture are essentially the same as for burning ordinary coal gas for roasting metals, and the mixture should be arranged in a vertical furnace, the amount of heat required to effect the roasting of the ore being determined by the nature of the ore. One mode of effecting the roasting of the ore is to bring it in fine powder into the flame; this may be accomplished by having the ore fed from a hopper, so as to fall into the flame from a row of vapour burners, or by driving the ore into the flame with an air blast; or the combustion may be carried on in an upright shaft or chimney, the gas or vapour jets being arranged in rows on one, two, or more sides of the shaft, either at the top or bottom of it (preferably at the top), or when it is necessary to bring a large volume of flame in contact with the ore, several parallel rows of jets may be arranged at different heights on the inside of the shaft. The shaft should be usually from 15 to 30 ft. high, and from 3 to 5 ft. in diameter. For the purpose of collecting the fine dust of the ore water in spray may be injected in the lower part of the shaft. The ore in powder is to be fed in at or near the top of the shaft or chimney, and as it falls it will be completely roasted by the flame and hot vapours and gases. Steam, or superheated steam, may be injected through the jets which convey the hydro-carbon vapours. It also, for supporting combustion may be mingled with hydro-carbon vapour, or it may be introduced through separate pipes. The object of applying heat to the ore while it is suspended in the flame is to prevent the aggregation of the mass of roasted ore. When roasting pyrites containing ore of the precious metals, it is very important, as particles of precious metals are thereby prevented from being enveloped in cakes of earth, and may, therefore, be easily collected by amalgamation. The process is still further aided by having water at the bottom of the shaft, so that the hot ore may fall into it, and by means of stirrers and the usual washing and amalgamating machinery, the complete extraction of the gold and silver may be effected. Inasmuch as there is no soot or ashes consequent on this mode of heating the ore, the water used does not become thick or foul. When it is necessary that common salt (chloride of sodium) should be mixed with the ore, as in roasting certain ores of silver, the salt may be mixed with the ore or a jet of salt water thrown in with the flame. When the burners are arranged at the top of the shaft, it is best to have a fan, or other blow, to drive the flame or trunk leading from the bottom of the shaft, so as to produce a good draught in the shaft. Other arrangements of apparatus may be employed where the ore to be roasted is not in fine powder. Thus, the ore broken into pieces may be fed through a long retort, or on an inclined hearth, the flame from the hydro-carbon vapour over and through the ore as it is passed along. This arrangement may also be employed when the ore has been ground to powder, and it is best when it is required that the roasting should be gradual. Ores of lead, tin, copper, zinc, antimony, and bismuth, may be roasted and desulphurised by the same process.

Another part of the invention consists in the use of the mixture of hydro-carbon vapour, air, and steam, in an engine similar to the common gas engine. Where it is desired to keep down the temperature of the cylinder the products of combustion are used as high-pressure steam, or as in the calorific engine.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE, ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

In the year 1853, George H. Bissell, of New York, had his attention called to an oily fluid which had been discovered by some workmen while sinking a well for the purpose of obtaining water, on a small farm near what is now known as Oil Creek, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bissell forwarded a sample of the fluid to the late Prof. Silliman, who reported that it would undoubtedly prove valuable for lubricating, and possibly for illuminating purposes. Mr. Bissell then purchased the farm on which the oil had been discovered, and in 1858 sunk the first oil well. The product was limited in quantity, and was not easily disposed of, for the process of refining was not well understood, and the oil had a most penetrating and unpleasant odour. Gradually, however, it came into use, the remarkably low price at which it could be sold exercising a powerful influence in its favour. In 1860 the sinking of oil wells began as a regular business. Hundreds were made, and during the succeeding year and 1862 the yield of oil was larger than at the present time. It is estimated that in 1862 the Pennsylvania wells produced from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels of oil per day. The receipts at Philadelphia in 1863 were of crude oil 200,000 barrels, of refined about 200,000. Last year the receipts were of crude 200,000 barrels, of refined 221,000; a falling off of 174,000 barrels. This falling off is supposed to be due not so much to the exhaustion of the deposits of oil as to the escape of the contents which forced it to the surface. Many of the wells which formerly yielded all require the aid of pumps. The depth of the wells varies from 50 to 1000 ft.; and the cost of sinking a new well from five to six thousand dollars.

The number of wells now in operation cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. Many of them are intermittent; others are very uncertain as to the amount they produce, and hundreds become entirely exhausted. During the past year a large number of companies were formed for the purpose of working the wells more advantageously than could be done by private individuals. There are at this time at least 1000 of these companies in existence, and the capital supposed to be invested in them amounts to an enormous sum of \$350,000,000. Many of these companies are sound, dividend-paying ones; but it is singular that although we have two Petroleum Exchanges in this city, one is but a singular thing, and the other a few of them are regularly dealt in. The region in which oil is found is comparatively worthless for agricultural purposes. In 1859 land could be bought for a few dollars an acre. Now it readily commands thousands. One farm, which was worth \$150,000 at the commencement of the oil speculation, is now declared to be worth \$4,000,000. It is estimated that the whole oil territory of Pennsylvania might have been purchased a few years ago for \$700,000. Now it is held for more than \$250,000,000. Vast fortunes have been made and much money lost; many persons who a few years ago were without means have become very rich through this speculation. Of the various theories of the production of petroleum offered by our savans, none are entirely satisfactory. Some persons suppose that it is produced by the decomposition of coal; others believe that the decay of woody fibre will, under certain circumstances, generate the oil; and there are still others who suppose that animal matter and kept of the supply. It is well known that animal matter, if exposed to moisture known as from the air for a series of years, becomes converted into a fatty substance known as adipocere, which will burn with a brilliant flame. But the amount of animal matter necessary to form the vast deposits of petroleum is so enormous that it is difficult to find in what are termed the sandstone regions. It is only where the surface is drained by a bed of this stone that petroleum is discovered in any quantity, and the wells never flow freely until the sandstone is reached. In the United States the sandstone region, according to Humboldt, extends over 200,000 square miles.

This large area would appear sufficient to yield petroleum for all time. On the other hand, fears are entertained that the great limit of supply from the region so far developed has already been reached. In Canada the oil has been found in limited quantities, on the shores of the Caplan Sea deposits of petroleum were discovered many years ago, and it is estimated that the oil of Lake of Trinidad is supposed to be exhausted, for its value was understood. The great oil wells of Barmah, it is estimated, are yielding millions of gallons every year. The oil wells of Barmah, it is estimated, are yielding millions of gallons every year. The oil wells of Barmah, it is estimated, are yielding millions of gallons every year. The oil wells of Barmah, it is estimated, are yielding millions of gallons every year.

During the year 1864 the total exports of petroleum from the United States were 31,648,169 gallons. More than two-thirds of this amount was shipped from New York. Philadelphia sent off 7,616,972 gallons, and Boston 1,736,708. In 1863 the exports amounted to 28,162,191 gallons; in 1862 to 10,887,701; and in 1861 1,184,661. Of the 31,648,169 gallons exported last year, 8,676,000 went to Great Britain; 1,400,000 to France; 5,838,766 gallons were shipped; Marcellus received 3,800,000 gallons; Havre 1,200,000; the same quantity; Bremen a little over 1,000,000 gallons; Hamburg, 1,200,000; Rotterdam, 823,212; South America, 915,640; Spain, 153,811; Cuba, 545,516; Italy, 400,000; Antwerp, 608,197; Mexico, 112,986; Portugal, 184,699; Trieste, 165,176; Australia, 772,862; British Provinces, 246,000; British West Indies, 184,000. These are our largest customers; but Africa, Hayti, the Canary Islands, Egypt, Minitania, Sicily, the South

Mr. P. WRIGHT explained that the item of 1851, was the balance of loss on the vessel, Mr. FREWER further enquired if Mr. Allom was under any liability to the company? Mr. P. WRIGHT said that the greater portion of the liability stated in the balance-sheet was owing upon the sale of timber—they were compelled to give credit.

Mr. FREWER would like some explanation with regard to an item placed on the credit side of the account, of "Kalarana Farm, 7191, 19s. 1d.," for upon the other side he did not find any revenue. There was also an item in the capital account for the sale of the Otan Mining Company. Mr. WRIGHT, replied to the various questions put by Mr. Frewer and stated that, in the first instance, he could not quite understand the meaning of the accounts, for the plain facts of the case were, that there had been subscribed 9900*l.*, and 7000*l.* had been expended. There were liabilities unpaid of 2900*l.*, and there was an amount of 2900*l.* to be received from the Otan Mining Company. In the capital account he had debited themselves with the whole amount received from the shareholders, with the whole amount paid in debentures. They also showed what amount had been spent in purchase-money, from which was deducted the price, at 10*s.* per acre, which had been paid for the lands included in the various farms, and valued there. The price also at which they had sold the mine to the Otan Company, less the amount already

money. The item for the saw-mill was the whole amount expended upon its construction up to the present time; and with respect to the farms, as was stated in the report, "in former balance-sheets the farms were entered in the capital account simply for the sums spent on them, but on this occasion they are taken at a low valuation of what they are now worth." They had estimated the cleared land at 5s. per acre, although its value might be easily estimated at 10s., and the cattle had been valued at 8s. 10s. per head, although they were worth nearer 15s. The expenditure upon one of the farms had been 2200l., which had produced to the company 3000l. As far as the Ota Mine was concerned, he felt perfectly sure in his own mind, if it were properly worked, that the shares would soon be worth a great deal more than 2s. per share. He was more than ever convinced that the Great Barrier Company would be worked with success, and the best evidence that the directors could give of their opinion was that they held among them one-third of the whole of the shares in the company, which was, at the same time, a guarantee that everything would be done that possibly could be to promote the best interests of the undertaking. He had consented, after a long pressure, to go out to New Zealand to personally investigate the actual condition of the company's property, and to fully report thereon; but he certainly should not go unless he had the full confidence of the shareholders. As regards Mr. Ailom, he (Mr. Wright) had the most implicit confidence in his integrity and earnest desire to do the best for the company; but whether he was altogether judicious and politic he (Mr. Wright) could hardly tell. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Ailom had not been furnished with the additional capital required; for when he asked for 10,000l., only 5000l. was subscribed, and of that the directors subscribed by far the greater part. In a great many cases Mr. Ailom's hands were tied for want of capital. All that was required to make the farms very remunerative was more capital; for they would then be able to clear, instead of a small piece, (say) 1000 acres of land, and at once put sheep upon it, and so produce large profits, but that could not be done without money.

Mr. VINCENT wished to know if the accounts, as submitted to the shareholders, were merely copied from the company's books, or whether the vouchers were fully examined? Mr. J. THORNTON (one of the auditors) said that every entry in the books had been checked by a voucher, and as he was unable to be present when his co-auditor examined the accounts, each entry had been checked by a voucher twice. He would take the opportunity of saying that he had never seen books better kept.

Mr. LAUN asked what was being done with the land that had not been cleared? The CHAIRMAN said it was simply waiting to be employed.

The report was unanimously received and adopted.

The retiring directors having been re-elected, Mr. J. H. Frewer and Mr. C. J. Bunyon were elected additional directors.

Messrs. J. V. N. Bannister and J. Thompson were re-appointed auditors.

Mr. BUNYON had much pleasure in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors for their continued attention to the company's affairs, and in doing so reminded the shareholders that the board did not receive any remuneration for their services.—The compliment having been acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday, for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed at the previous meeting, to the effect "That the existing regulations of the company be altered by repealing the whole of the 48th and 49th Clauses of the Articles of Association of the company, and so much of the 62nd Clause of the said Articles as provides that 'The number of the directors of the company shall not be more than five nor less than three,' and that the word 'following' in the said clause be deleted, and the word 'company' shall not be more than seven nor less than three,' be substituted for the part of the said 62nd Clause so repealed as aforesaid;" and in the event of the confirmation of the said resolution, an extraordinary general meeting of the said company will be then and there held, for the purpose of electing two directors of the company in addition to the five present directors of the company.

Mr. HENRY HILLS in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, the notice having been read, it was simply his duty to propose that the resolution therein referred to be now confirmed.

Mr. SMITH had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, which was put, and carried unanimously.

Rev. A. WHITEHEAD said that, in accordance with that resolution, he rose to propose a gentleman to one of the vacant seats at the Board. In doing so, he felt perfectly certain that the gentleman he was about to propose would prove to be the right man in the right place! (Hear, hear.) He was a thorough business man, had a good, clear, practical head, above suspicion, and, holding a considerable stake in the company, would, in looking to his own interest, promote the general prosperity of the enterprise. The gentleman to whom he referred was Mr. W. Salmon. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Whitehead) might mention that since the last meeting he had received two circulars, one from a now well-known individual—Mr. O'Farrell—and another from a younger man, whose name need not be mentioned. In these circulars it was stated that there was some collusion with Mr. Salmon. He also stated that Mr. Salmon had been brought forward as a partisan of the directors. That shareholders should not be thus hoodwinked, he (Mr. Whitehead) begged most distinctly to state that he alone nominated Mr. Salmon, and had nothing whatever to do with the directors, or any party connected with them. He (Mr. Whitehead) met Mr. Salmon some few months since just previous to a general meeting, and in a conversation which took place as to the position of the affairs of the company, he (Mr. Whitehead) urged the desirability of infusing some new blood into the direction, with which he was not well acquainted. Mr. Salmon and friends had not less than 1,500 shares, and he (Mr. Whitehead) and friends held a similar number; and for those 3,000 shares they had paid 9,000l. in hard money. He (Mr. Whitehead) knew that if he could get Mr. Salmon to accept the office of director, it would have the effect of increasing the public confidence in the company, and, after some hesitation, Mr. Salmon consented to be put in nomination. Now they were told there was some collusion, but, as a clergyman and a gentleman, he would honestly and candidly tell them that he had nominated, and now proposed, Mr. Salmon as a director, without having anything to do with the direction; and if there was any collusion in the matter, it was with the sole view of promoting the best and permanent interests of the shareholders. He then proposed the election of Mr. Salmon as director.

Mr. FRIEZE seconded the proposition, and, in doing so, utterly repudiated certain statements which had been made in Mr. O'Farrell's and Mr. Pulbrook's circulars.

Mr. SMITH fully endorsed the favourable opinion which Mr. Whitehead had expressed with regard to Mr. Salmon, as being a man of great honour and in every way qualified to fill the office of director. While a certain section of the shareholders were desirous of increasing the directors, another section seemed actuated by interested motives—in the issuing of vile and scurrilous letters—to aid their operations upon the market.

Mr. FARR, while supporting the proposition for the election of Mr. Salmon, took the opportunity of stating the statements which Mr. Pulbrook had put forth in his circular as being entirely without foundation.

Mr. TAYLOR inquired whether a director who resided out of London was paid additional fees?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. CAREY then proposed Mr. Joseph Bartrum (of the firm of Harvey, Bartrum, and Co.), as the other additional director, which was seconded by Mr. CHAPMAN.

Mr. SALMON acknowledged the compliment in appropriate terms, as did also Mr. Bartrum.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Martin was present, and would be glad to make a few remarks.

Mr. MARTIN, who, on rising, was received with loud cheers, said he regretted very much that he was unable to attend the last meeting, but it had arisen from circumstances over which he had no control. At that meeting observations were made discreditable to those who made them, and without the slightest foundation in truth. With reference to what was said about selling his shares after he had made offers to the company to purchase the Blinman Mine, he could only repeat what he had said upon a previous occasion, to wit, that he had made no offer to the company, and that the offers he made were sincere and genuine, and that, when they were made after he sold his shares, he would solemnly defy any one to prove to the contrary. (Hear, hear.) When he made the offer on behalf of himself and others, he urged the directors to convene a special meeting of the shareholders to take the subject into consideration, and at the same time offering to defray any expense that might be incurred. Mr. O'Farrell's last circular states, "That I will sell 500 to 1,000 shares, at 30s. per share, to be delivered this day twelvemonth, to either Samuel Parr and Company, or anyone else that may be inclined to buy them; and I will stake, by way of security, any respectable party." Now, he (Mr. Martin) had great pleasure in accepting that charge.—(Hear, hear.)—and placed upon the table his check for 1000l., and asked Mr. O'Farrell to extend the number to 2000 or 3000 shares. And what was more, he had another proposition to make, and that there should be no mistake he had committed it to writing. In reference to the challenge of Mr. O'Farrell, he (Mr. Martin) assumed that it was actually from Mr. William Paxton. The proposition was as follows:—"I am prepared to enter into a legal contract with Mr. Paxton for the further purchase at 30s. per share, from 5000 to 20,000 shares (or even more), deliverable in June, 1866. He (Mr. Martin) further observed, that if Mr. Paxton believed in any of the various statements made or circulated by him with reference to the company's mines, as a man of truth and honour, he must accept this challenge. (Hear, hear.) Addressing Mr. O'Farrell, Mr. Martin said—Are you prepared to carry out your challenge by depositing your check for 1000l.?—Mr. O'Farrell made no reply.

Mr. Martin said that he was prepared to answer any question that Mr. O'Farrell might put.

Mr. O'Farrell said, before proceeding to accept the kind offer he wished some explanation of the well-known fact in the colony, that in 1853 the company was insolvent. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) He assured the meeting that every statement he had made had been made by authority. ("A voice." "Name your authority.") Mr. O'Farrell: The secretary.

The MANAGER: I suppose you refer to the late secretary in the colony, Mr. G. F. Harris, brother of Mr. J. Robin Harris?

Mr. O'Farrell: I do not want to do Mr. Martin any injustice.

Mr. MARTIN: You have done it already. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Farrell: Why did you sell your shares, having such confidence in the mine?

—(A VOICE: "He was leaving England.")—Mr. O'Farrell: I have a letter in my possession from Mr. Harris, in which it is stated that the value of the ore at grass was not more than 50,000l.—Mr. MARTIN: I deny that statement.—Mr. O'Farrell: Every word of it I have made with regard to these mines has been made upon the authority of letters from the same source. A statement was made to the effect that 1600 tons of first-class ore were raised, but since then only 1400 tons have been sold.

It was explained that the authority named by Mr. O'Farrell was Mr. G. F. Harris, who was discharged from the company's service some two years since.

Mr. O'Farrell was about to read extracts from some of Mr. Harris's letters, when Mr. SALMON enquired if Mr. O'Farrell had the original, upon which Mr. O'Farrell admitted they were copies only.

Mr. O'Farrell said that Mr. Ayres (the secretary of the Barra Barra) had in a letter expressed his regret that the mine was ever brought before the public.

Mr. HANCOCK presumed the letter referred to was sent to Mr. Paxton.—Mr. O'Farrell was quite aware there was a strong feeling against Mr. Paxton, but he supposed Mr. Ayres was a gentleman above reproach.—Mr. HANCOCK said that Mr. Ayres was a gentleman unquestionably above reproach.

Several shareholders here called upon Mr. O'Farrell to carry out his challenge, and deposit his 1000l.; upon which Mr. O'Farrell said: "I am not such a fool as to have the market rigged against me." (Oh, oh.)

Mr. MARTIN: That is a challenge made in your own circular, Mr. O'Farrell, and accepted upon your own terms, and unless you accept it you are not a gentleman. You villainously injure another man's character, and now dare not come forward and support your own views. (Loud cheers. "Where's your cheque?")

A SHAREHOLDER: Mr. O'Farrell, you know your circulars are most untrue. Upon Mr. O'Farrell's statement that he had the cheque, the CHAIRMAN said that Mr. WILSON said that unless Mr. O'Farrell carried out his own public challenge it would be conducted unbecomingly a gentleman and a man of honour.

Mr. SALMON said the present was the first time that the shareholders had been made acquainted with the source whence Mr. O'Farrell obtained his information. And now they found that the information had been obtained from a discharged servant of the company, whose duty it should have been, if he were a man of honour, never to have divulged any information obtained while in the company's service; and this information had been supplied to the opponents of the company, and had depreciated the value of the property in the market some thousands of pounds. There could not be a divided opinion that the directors were amply justified in discharging such a man as Mr. G. F. Harris, who could be guilty of such conduct. He (Mr. Salmon) never doubted the integrity of the directors; and, as for their Chairman (Mr. Hills), his character for honour and integrity was unassailable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Farrell said that Mr. Harris was perfectly justified in writing to his brother, Mr. J. Robin Harris. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. SALMON further stated that the writers and their principals—(A VOICE: Mr. Paxton)—had, doubtless, but one common object—to depreciate the value of the property on the market, and thus sell their own ends. If Mr. O'Farrell believed the statements he had put forth from time to time in his circulars, he had now a full opportunity of proving the genuineness of his challenge.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. O'Farrell if he was prepared with his cheque, and, receiving no reply, enquired if the cheque would be ready in the course of the afternoon?

Mr. O'Farrell: Between this and Wednesday (Oh, oh.)

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

VANCOUVER COAL MINING AND LAND COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, on Monday.

The Hon. C. W. W. FITZWILLIAM, M.P., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the board much regretted that they were not in a position to present a more favourable report, and that there was not sufficient funds upon the present occasion to recommend the declaration of a dividend. That had arisen in a great measure from the fact that a considerable amount of money had been expended in improving the property. He had to congratulate the shareholders upon the fact that the board had at length succeeded in disposing of the store for £7500, and that a source of revenue would arise from a subsidy of £320 per month for the performance of the mail service. He proposed that the report should be received and adopted.

Mr. HILL said that, looking over the balance-sheets, he found that the balance of profit shown last year was 2600l. less than that two years ago. He had understood, too, that a member of the board was a partner in the firm that was under contract with the company for carrying out the shipments, which he (Mr. Hill) considered violated the Articles of Association, which provided that no director should be in any way interested in any contract or work done on behalf of the company. He did not for one moment question the integrity and honour of the directors, but he did consider they were not properly represented in the colony. The accounts were sent home in a most careless manner, and although the directors were altogether powerless in that matter, yet the shareholders had a most serious ground of complaint against those on the other side. Taking all circumstances into consideration, he was strongly of opinion that the shareholders should be in possession of much more definite information before they agreed to the proposal of the board that the capital of the company should be increased.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the board had taken any steps to more rigorously control the expenditure in the colony?—The CHAIRMAN said that question had long been a long time under the most serious consideration of the board, and instructions had been sent out to discontinue for the present any further outlay on the property.

Mr. HILL suggested that a committee of enquiry should be appointed to investigate the company's affairs.—The CHAIRMAN said that such a course would most materially strengthen the hands of the directors.

Mr. BARKER said that, although there had been many disappointments, and a larger capital was required than had been expected, yet he had no hesitation in saying that this company would prove highly remunerative. He had most implicit confidence in the stability of the mine, and in doing so stated that he had understood the directors had issued 5000l. worth of bonds without the consent of the shareholders.

Mr. HOLMES said that a company had been incorporated called the Harwood Company, which had obtained from the Colonial Legislature a bill allowing a tramway to pass through the estate of the Vancouver Coal and Land Company.

A SHAREHOLDER said if that were carried out, so far from its being a disadvantage, it would be an advantage to the company, by increasing the value of the land through which the tramway passed.

Mr. GALSWORTHY proposed, as an amendment, that a committee of enquiry should be appointed to confer with the directors to investigate the company's affairs.—Mr. BARKER seconded the amendment, and in doing so stated that he had understood the directors had issued 5000l. worth of bonds without the consent of the shareholders.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to ask, before the amendment was put, when it was likely a call would be made?—The CHAIRMAN said that a call of 1s. per share would be required in about a month from the present time.—Mr. ULLATHORPE wished to state that the arrangement with regard to the director, referred to by Mr. Hill, was authorised by the shareholders at a general meeting—the arrangement was considered a most desirable one, and was supported by every shareholder.

Mr. F. SNEY said that the director who had been referred to, and who was unavoidably absent, had written a letter to the board suggesting the appointment of a committee of enquiry. And as far as the whole of the directors were concerned, they would cordially welcome a committee of shareholders, because it would materially strengthen the hands of the board. He had no doubt that the property would eventually prove to be very valuable.

Mr. LOVELOCK (one of the auditors) said that the debentures to which Mr. Needham had referred were issued since the accounts were made up.

It was subsequently explained that the debentures had been temporarily issued for the purpose of raising a certain amount of money then required. After some discussion the amendment was put, to the effect that the meeting be adjourned till June 26, and that five shareholders be appointed as a committee to investigate the state of the company's affairs, and to report thereon. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The business transacted this week in the Mining Share Market has been of a rather limited extent, when observed apart from that in connection with the usual fortnightly account, which took place on Tuesday. But the main cause may be attributed to the influence of the "Dorby" and "Oaks" days drawing speculation into a more exciting and hazardous channel.

WEST COAST has been in request at advanced rates, and WEST SETONS are freely enquired for.—CLIFFORDS have been dealt in at fair market prices.—WEST CHIVERTON have been in good demand at improved rates, and several transactions effected. CHIVERTONS have been freely dealt in, and fully maintain the advanced price.—EAST BASSETS are enquired for at nominal rates.—BULLERS have been in better demand at slightly improved figures.—EAST CARRON BARRAS have been rather quiet this week, but no change in price to notice.—GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have declined, being more freely offered.

TINCROFTS have declined, and but little doing.—SOUTH CONDORROWS are not quite so firm and more freely offered than last week.—GREAT LAXEY has been in good request, at advanced prices.—GREAT NORTH LAXEY continue to be in demand, and prices are maintained.—EAST GRENVILLE have varied in price, but left off a little firmer.—WHEAL GRENVILLE have been rather quiet this week.—NORTH TREKERRY are in fair request, and several transactions effected.—NORTH ROSEKAR and NORTH CROFT have been more than ordinarily dull.—WHEAL ROSE have offered at lower rates, but likely to recover.—HALLENDEALE and GREAT NORTH DOWNS have been done at fair market prices.—GREAT WHEAL RUBY have receded, and offered at lower figures.—MINERAL BOTTOM, WESTWORTH COMBE, and CHIVERTON MOOR have met with enquiries, and some business done.—GREAT WHEAL YONG continue firm, at present quotations, and many transactions effected.—EAST LOVELLS have been dealt in at improved prices.—SOUTH LOVELLS have freely changed hands at present prices, with a tendency to improve.—NEW WHEAL LOVELLS have met with a fair enquiry, and freely dealt in.—NEW ROSEKAR and ROSEKAR UNITED are being enquired for, at nominal prices.—WHEAL HARRIETTS have changed hands at lower rates, and more freely offered.—EAST CARADONS have varied a little in price, but left off slightly firmer.—MARKE VALLEYS have been more freely offered, and prices receded.—WEST CARADONS have declined, and offered at lower rates.—GONARRENS have been dealt in at nominal prices.—THE LAXEYS have been in request, at nominal rates.—HARRIS and HARRIS have been enquired for, at buyers' prices.—EAST RUSSELL and CREBON have been rather quiet this week.

EAST CARADON.—The 80 west, on the counter, and the 80 east, south lode, have improved, whilst the 90 west counter has fallen off a little. The following is the present value of the respective ends:—The counter, 80 east, is worth 6l.; the 60 west, 15l.; 90 east, 10l.; 90 west, 7l.; 80 east, south lode, 10l. per fm.

CALISTOCK CONSOLS continue to hold out much promise. Danescombe lode, east of the cross-course, is full 8 ft. wide, of a highly mineralised character, and, from the indications presented, cannot be far off a course of ore, which is fully expected as soon as they get beyond the influence of the cross-course. At another point the cross-course has been driven through, and the lode cut through, which is full 4 ft. wide, of a very encouraging character. They have also some good grey ground in the lode opened by the railway cutting.

CORNUA (tin) continues to hold out much promise, and, from the opinions of all practical men conversant with the opening of the mine in the 70, there is no doubt of its becoming a profitable and permanent-paying mine in depth. In the 70, or bottom level, there are several lodes within a short distance of each other, and, so far as the operations are being carried on, are highly productive. The north lode, and No. 5, are yielding some rich work, and the spaces are returning good paying stuff. There are several other points which are contributing fair quantities of stuff, but, from the general character of the ground, and the lodes in the 70, there is very little doubt of the most profitable results at the next level.

EAST JANE.—The lode recently intersected in the 36 south continues to improve in appearance, and still yielding 15 cwt. of lead per fm., with no east wall, consequently a further discovery may be fairly anticipated. The 26 east north, and the adit end north, are both presenting more favourable indications of early improvement. Other points of operation are looking well, and the tributors making good returns.

WEST CHIVERTON.—From confidential sources I hear that the important and valuable statement made last week in reference to this mine can be fully borne out as regards the prospects and value of the several points then estimated, no change having taken place.

CHIVERTON MINE.—The operations here continue to progress in a most satisfactory manner, the ground having become more favourable. The great events which are calculated upon by those interested, are likely to come off much earlier than anticipated, and an important rise may suddenly take place in the value of this mine.

WEST TREKERRY.—The operations, both at surface and underground, are progressing very satisfactorily, and the discoveries already made, taking into consideration the geological position of the property, and the highly mineralised lodes, leave little doubt of this mine becoming a profitable and permanent paying property. The allotment of shares has taken place, and, from the respectability and influence of the proprietors, an early advance in the price of shares may be fairly anticipated.

SOUTH LOVELL.—The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft continues to yield some rich work for tin; preparations are making to sink on its course, the opening of which will, no doubt, reveal a valuable lode. The lode in the adit end east is improving, indicating an early and important change in that direction.—EAST LOVELL is represented to be looking remarkably well, and improvements in two or three points referred to.—NEW WHEAL LOVELL continue to maintain the general improved appearance, and all the places referred to last week are of the same value as then noticed.

WHEAL PROSPER (Breaue).—At a meeting, held on May 25, it was resolved that, in consequence of the lodes declining to purchase the machinery and materials offered them, the mine should be suspended, and the machinery, &c., sold by public auction.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY is reported to hold out considerable promise from the improve-

ments made since last noticed, and there appears no doubt as to the successful termination of the operations carried on in the 72, where a most valuable discovery is anticipated. JAMES LANE.

FROM MR. EDWARD COOKE:—The Market has been affected by the

holidays usually attendant upon the Derby race week, and, consequently, there have been so much business doing. There seems to be a feeling of uncertainty and doubt, scarcely to be accounted for, existing on the public mind just now which is prejudicial to that wholesome speculation so essential—nay, almost necessary—to the welfare of the nation at large. But as a calm season, so will there be a very active period in the market for all kinds of legitimate securities after the dull period we have witnessed during the past few months. WEST CHIVERTON shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and have not fully maintained the late rise in price. The public can easily realise the fact that the shares are worth 75s. to 80s. per share: 6000l. to 6100l. per share, and any railway stock. The time will arrive when West Chiverton shares will be as much sought after for investment at prices much above what they are selling at now. Every week is adding greatly to the real value of this already rich property. This may be plainly seen by the very valuable levels that are being driven, thereby increasing the reserves of lead every fathom that is being wrought. The accounts from CHIVERTON MOOR, the adjoining mine to West Chiverton, are of a very satisfactory character, indicating its becoming a property that will be long attract much attention. The shares are very cheap; probably when they are double their present price they will be sought after. SOUTH DARRIN (Limited) meeting was held on May 26, when a favourable report was presented. The mine is opening up exceedingly well, and steadily pressing towards a dividend state; yet the shares stand at 2 to 2½, with 3s. 6d. per share paid. The shares are limited to 3l. 10s., but it is not expected that any further call will be made, as the mine is now making a monthly profit of about 1500l., whilst the reserves of lead already discovered, according to a moderate estimate, is equal to the market value of the shares. These facts should speak for themselves. ERE KAWARANG TOLGAVEN shares have had a considerable rise in price, but by no means more than warranted by the mine warrant. For many months past there has been a considerable quantity of tin for sale, which has been raised from the 6s. During the past week this level has been communicated with the 80 by means of a winch, thereby affording ventilation sufficient to enable 12 men more to be employed in raising tin, so that larger quantities will be sold for the future. The most important improvement in the mine, however, has taken place in the 103. Some very rich copper ore has been discovered at this point, which is the deepest part of the mine, thereby proving the existence of tin in depth. In the 93 some 30 fathoms of ore ground has been driven through, and where level will now be drained by the 103. There are several points of interest to come out in Tolgavén, which may place it again in the Dividend List without any further call upon the shareholders. This (the Marazion) district is assuming an important character once more; and from what is taking place at the place, the time is not far distant when their improved prospects, the time is not far distant when most attention will be paid to them. It may not be generally known that within an area of four miles from Marazion its mineral resources was instrumental in founding the fortunes of many of the most aristocratic families of Cornwall. OLD WHEAL FORTUNE returned, at one period, upwards of 600 tons of copper per month, that averaged 36l. per ton. WHEAL NEFTURE was also equally rich at one period, while at the present time PROSPER UNITED, after being abandoned, was resuscitated by the present spirit of copper, and is now again at the head of the list of all the mines for the next sale of ore, having 400 tons for sale, besides about 9 tons of tin for one month. The GYLLIS MINE, which has been driven in the district, after passing through a full dip, are all assuming an improved appearance. WHEAL GYLLIS has upwards of 11 tons of tin for the past month, and EAST GYLLIS has been improved, and it is deemed necessary to erect 12 additional levels of stamps. These two levels are, therefore, now in a profitable condition. At GREAT WHEAL GYLLIS there is an important point to be reached soon—the cutting of Stephens's lode, which, in the level above, was very rich. At GYLLIS WHEAL FLORENCE, the lode in the shaft has very much improved, and is now valued at 20l. per fathom. GREAT NORTH LAXEY shares have been in good demand, consequent upon their having been offered at lower quotations. The total sale of 466,246l., was more valuable now than they ever were, and in the event of the lead continuing in the 72, when they are commenced, and when they are commenced, the confidence, the shares will go very much higher. With regard to a mining account, when once met with in the Laxey district, we have only to look at the returns of the shareholders in Great North Laxey to know that there has been a productive lode for lead for 15 fathoms in the shaft, and in the 60 the lode produces 1 ton of lead per fathom, therefore there is everything to encourage the expectation that the 72 will be equally, if not more, productive; and that long before the present large balance at the bankers is expended, Great North Laxey will become a very productive property.

F.S.—Since the above was written, the report of Claude Norton & Co. has been received, in which the lode in the winze below the 80 is stated to be producing 1½ ton of lead per fm., and the manager states he feels confident that at the 72 the lode will be found very productive on either side. A very important improvement has also taken place in the 67 fm. level at TOLGAVEN.

FROM MR. GEORGE BATTERS:—The market for mining shares has been more active during the past week than for some time past, especially for Chiverton, West Chiverton, Great Wheal Vor, &c. WEST CHIVERTON never looked so well as at present. The sale of ore for the fortnight realised upwards of 2400l., and the ore that is being opened up monthly is quite double the amount of the returns. The shaft will be down to the 100 in about a month from the present time; price of shares 70 to 75. CHIVERTON shares are 8 to 8½, and in great demand. The buying is entirely on behalf of the investing public. The mine is cleared to the 70, and the communication from Cooke's to Murray's will be effected next week. The lode in Cooke's shaft is a very promising character for an early discovery. NORTH ROSEKAR, GREAT BOST, and GREAT WHEAL VOR deserve attention at present prices.

FROM MR. WM. LELAND:—The large accumulation of gold in the Banks of England and France—15,838,491l. in the former, and 19,527,855l. in the latter, making a total of 35,366,346l., has been held by them for several years past—the second reduction in the Bank rate of discount, the ease and low rates in the money markets, both at home and abroad, loans and discounts ranging from 2 to 3½ per cent.; the fine condition of the crops, the lowered price of wheat, averaging, perhaps, 5s. a quarter, and the growing disposition there is to interpret American politics in a more favourable and assuring spirit, all tend to give a stimulus and a better tone to the markets generally; and, were it not for the intelligence of the large mercantile failures in India, and the effects which they are exercising on several extensive firms here, there is no doubt that speculative business generally, as well as every other species of business, would rapidly improve. In spite, however, of this adverse cause of depression, the market for mining stock and shares has gone up. The temptation to increase operations in the mining share market is considerable, for while money realises not more than 2 to 3 per cent. for short terms, and the joint-stock banks are working at 3½ to 5%, and cannot get the whole of their money out at that price—the gold still going into the Bank, 100,000l. of it having been remitted from Antwerp—there are many mines in which shares may be bought at a price which, to hold, will pay from 8 to 15 per cent., while others of a more speculative description offer good chances of realising from 50 to 100 per cent. upon the outlay within a very few months' time. Amongst those of the former class I may mention Great Laxey, which at the present time will pay 12 per cent. a year; Selon, 12; Clifford Amalgamated, 12½; Great Wheal Vor United, 8½; East Rosekare, 14; Providence Mines, 12½; East Caradon, 15; West Seton, 12½; and Wheal Treliwary, 14. These mines, which regularly pay their dividends bi-monthly or quarterly, are as safe as any properties can be; and they are far safer, as investments, than any other species of property, offering a high rate of interest, that is to be found in the market. For temporary investment, several mines, not yet sufficiently developed to pay dividends, but which are steadily, and some of them rapidly, approaching that condition, may be bought into with almost certainty, as I have suggested, of making considerable profits. Among these may be mentioned Great Laxey, which at the present time will pay 12 per cent. a year; East Carn Brea at 6½; East Rosekare at 2½; Rosekare Consols at 11; North Phoenix, Great South Chiverton at 5½; South Condorow at 4½, and North Minera at 4½. There is every probability that the shares in all these mines will rise considerably in their market price within the next six months; and persons buying now may reasonably expect to realise a very large profit within that term—in two or three of them to the extent, probably, of 200 to 500 per cent. In the MAUDLIN, for example, the indications in the shaft sinking to the 80 strengthen, if possible, the conviction of the great deposit being close at hand; they have splendid stores of copper ore, which improve day by day, and are good, and in fact, I have reason to believe that the mine will almost immediately and considerably increase its sales of ore, and pay good dividends at no distant time. WEST WHEAL VOR shares will, no doubt, rise in the market as they get down to the Great Metal lode, so productive in the adjoining mine, Great Wheal Vor, and which they expect to reach after sinking a few fathoms more; the workings are pushed on, and all the indications are of a favourable character, especially in the 30 fm. level. Let this, therefore, be added to the mines I have just enumerated, as meriting immediate attention.

FROM MR. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The markets this week have been steady, but not much doing; prices have been, however, very firm, and with one or two exceptions higher rates required. EAST CARADONS have been steady at 13 to 13½; but EAST GRENVILLE, on the other hand, have receded. Great Vor, East Carn Brea, East Rosekare, Clifford, Cook's Kitchen, Great North Laxey, West Great Work, and South Callington, North Chiverton, East Lovell, &c., have been anxious to come forward. Excellent accounts have been received respecting SOUTH CALISTOCK, and the report states that for the last 15 fm. driving in the 12 fm. level the lode has been more than 2 feet wide, saving work for lead; and further, that they expect to fall in with a copper lode ahead. At the junction they have reason to expect a large deposit of mineral. The lode in this shaft is looking also better, and the ground is softer. Should the favourable expectations looking to this mine be realised, these shares, now at about 30s., will be long to be sought after. The set is one of much more than ordinary promise.

The present position of the company is very good, and although the mine has not been one of the market favourites, it must become one, and that soon. EAST LOVELL sales have been very satisfactory, and the shares have in consequence not been freely offered. Those who have held mining shares which have not been saleable have often been urged not to get discouraged, but to hold on, and in very many instances the wisdom of this advice has been illustrated of late, as may be seen by reference to this day's quotations. The Chiverton district is deservedly coming under prominent notice. WEST CHIVERTON does credit to its managers, and the assuring holders of these shares have every reason to congratulate themselves on the state of the mine. It is confidently hoped that similar language may be used with regard to NORTH CHIVERTON before long. The GYLLIS district is, in the writer's opinion, worthy of attention, although it has been of late under a cloud because of poverty, and mines in such a district may soon come out of this, by no means enviable, position.

DISCOVERY OF CANNEL COAL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Advices have been received by the last overland mail of the discovery, about 80 miles from Sydney, near a line of railway now in course of construction, of a workable seam of Cannel coal, which surpasses the hitherto unrivalled Boghead in richness. Its yield per ton is reckoned to be 17,500 cubic feet of gas, of 31-candle illumination in Australia, the gravity. The discovery must exercise great influence on gas-lighting in Australia, and East India, China, California, and South America, by enabling the gasworks of those countries to use their inferior local coals, and bring up the quality of their gas to a standard equal to that of the best coal, and bring up the quality of their gas to a standard equal to that of the best coal, and bring up the quality of their gas to a standard equal to

Mining Correspondence.

[illegible]

LAGUNA.—Pachuta, April 27: In conformity with the proposal in my last month, I have examined the eastern ground belonging to the Laguna Mine, I have, during the past month, made the necessary measurements, and completed a plan of the same, and I can now remain to make a copy of it, which I expect to send by the next French steamer. From this plan it appears that there is a convenient point for commencing to drive a level corresponding to the Laguna adit, at about 160 varas east from the shaft, and just sufficiently high for the water, which is a pretty considerable stream, to run westward near the shaft, and so pass over any additional wheel that may hereafter be required for effecting the draining of the mine to a much greater depth. The sinking of the shaft: has been suspended since the end of March, for the purpose of stopping westward the place of ground sunk through in the previous month, which mode of working we have found the most convenient. We purpose, however, to resume the sinking of the shaft again shortly. In the course of this month we have completed the tortoria No. 15 to 160 cargas of ore, and we have, besides, broken about 90 cargas towards the tortoria No. 16, which shows that this formation is capable of producing considerable quantities of ore. The tortoria No. 14 has produced 444 marcos of silver, which has been sent to the Mint, and will be accounted for in my next month. The assay of the concentrated ore has been made, and gives the ley for silver to be 62 marcos per monitor, and the ley of gold to be 90 grs. per marc of silver.

DR. LOOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS are the most safe and certain remedy for all bilious affections, heartburn, sick headache, giddiness, pains in the stomach or flatulency or wind, costiveness, and all those complaints which arise from indigestion or biliousness. It acts promptly, taste delightfully, and requires no restraint in diet or of whom also may be had Dr. Loock's pulmonary wafers, for asthma, consumption, coughs and all disorders of the lungs. Beware of counterfeits.

OLS.—Capt. Mitchell, May 30: In the middle of the day and again for persons, being mixed with

request, I carefully inspected the above mine yesterday, and as I presume you are already sufficiently acquainted with the extent of the above property I need not enter into details in references to that. I must candidly confess that I never saw such a lode of copper ore in all my experience. At the 22, driving east at William and Mary, the lode is very large, and producing a large quantity of copper ore of an average quality. I would like to remark here that this lode has to be extended 18 fathoms further before a communication with the main lode is effected, and it is of importance to inform you that the end, which is now being driven at the same level west toward the above-named end, is in a course of ore.

about 10 fms. by the side of the lode, the lode will be cross-cut. In the 130 fms. level, driving east of Soper's cross-cut, on the main or middle part of the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, a good course of copper ore, worth full 35¢. per ton, and bids fair to further improve. In the 77 fms. level, driving west of Northerly's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the parting carries 12 to 14 ft. wide, producing a good workable ore, worth 30¢. per ton. In the 60 fms. level, driving east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is composed of apatite, fluorapatite, pitch, muscovite, and a little copper ore. The ground in the 88 fms. level cross-cut, driving north-west of Hitchin's engine-shaft, is favourable, good progress is being made; the ground is highly mineralised.

Stately good saving; very fine for the dressing-floors. We are getting on well with the surface work, and shall be able to give a full start with the lower dressing-floors shortly. Everything is being pushed forward as fast as possible.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, May 29: The ground in Morris's shaft is, I am glad to say, equally so favourable for progress as when last reported on, and the small part of the lode carried still contains a little gray ore and red oxide of copper. We hope to reach the 174 in about three weeks from this time. The lode in the back of the 183 west yields the same amount of ore ($\$60$) per fathom, or perhaps more at some future past. There is no alteration in the nature of the rock excepting present.

WEST TRELAWAY.—C. Thomas, May 31: We are sinking a whim-shaft as rapidly as possible on the Red lode, which is a first-rate one, even at the shallow depth which we have reached; the lode is large, well defined, and contains tin. Perhaps it is not generally known that the red lodes in the Camborne district have invariably proved productive and profitable; we have no doubt but what this lode will soon improve, and be of great value.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Smith, May 26: The following tutwork bargains were let on Saturday last:—The 40 to drive east of engine-shaft, by three men and two boys, at 61. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 17 s. per fm. The 49 to drive west of engine-shaft, by two men and two boys, at 62. per fm., the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 67. per fathom. The 20 to drive west, by two men and two boys, at 77. 10s. per fm.: the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 77. per fm. The bottom of the 30, east west of Pearce's winze, to stoep by three men; the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 107. per fm. The bottom of the 20 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, to stoep by two men; the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 91. per fathom.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 31: Taylor's shaftmen have finished taking down the lode below the 75 for the time; the part taken down is 2 feet thick, producing fully 7 tons of ore per fathom length each (about 14 feet). The drift dropping down immediately beneath the lode, if it could be poured through a hole would take it all away, unless it is down its required depth for the next level, as we have to keep the shaft in the proper angle for fixing our pit-work. In the 75 east the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, and the 75 west is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; these ends are very wet and troublesome for spending. The 65 west is looking better, now producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and is very promising for speedy improvement. In the wins sinking below the 65 west the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom, but rather slow progress this week, in consequence of the water being a little quicker. The stoeps over the back, and the two stoeps in the bottom of the 65, are each yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. No alterations in the 65, east of Taylor's, and east of the cross-cut, the lode remains unproductive.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Scutney, May 31: Gundry's engine-shaft below the 20 is down 7 fathoms; sinking by nine men, at 131. per fm. The lode in the 20, west of the cross-cut, is 7 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundle, and a little tin, with a large stream of water issuing therefrom, a very kindly lode; driving by two men and two boys, at 41. per fm. Nothing of any importance met with in the edit cross-cut north; driving by two men and two boys at 41. per fathom. I have set the new shaft to sink on Metal lode, to six men, 20 fms. stent, at 31. 15s. per fm. The engine and pit-work continue to work satisfactorily.

Morris's Shaft.—Morris, May 31: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday, the 28th inst.—Driving the 110, east of Windustow shaft, by six men, at 93. per fm. Driving the 110 west of Windustow shaft, by four men, at 104. per fm. Sinking the western engine-shaft below the 100, by nine men, at 361. per fm. Stopping the bottom of the 100, east of Windustow shaft, by two men, at 21. 10s. per fm. Driving the 100 east of western shaft, by four men, at 61. per fm. Driving the 90 east of western shaft, by four men, at 21. 10s. per fm. Driving the 90 west, on Dobree's lode, by four men, at 41. per fm. Driving the 90 east of Windustow shaft, by four men, at 41. per fm. Driving the 90 west of Windustow shaft, by two men, at 41. per fathom. Driving the 90 south of Winat 77. 10s. per fm., by two men, at 41. per fathom. The 69 east of cross-cut, by two men, at 41. per fathom. The old whim-shaft is down to the 130, and the men are now about to put it in good order for drawing from that level, after which the sinking will be resumed.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, May 30: In Cook's shaft, sinking by the side of the lode, below the 108, the ground is more favourable for progress. In the 108 west we are still cross-cutting the lode, which is very hard, composed of capels and quartz, with occasional spots of mundle and copper ore, with water issuing from the present end, and no signs of the south wall. In the 108 east we have intersected the lode east of the cross-course, which is letting down much material close up against the face of the upper stopes, and has drained off all the levels above—below the 48 fm. level. We have not cut into the lode as yet, but intend doing so in the latter part of the week or beginning of next. In the winze in the bottom of the 96 west we are sinking by the side of the lode. In the cross-cut south, in the 96 west, towards the Bucoir lode, the ground still continues good for driving. In the 96 east, driving on the north part of the lode, the ground or horse of killas between the north and south parts is very congenial for the production of copper ore; the north part inclining south, and yielding a little saving work—a very promising end. In the stoeps in the bottom of the 84 east, west of Hoskins' winze, we expect to hole the lode before long, before the stone comes to the end and stops in the 84 east the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore, worth 151. per fathom. In the 49 east there has been no change since last report. In Walter's pitch, in the back of the 72 east, just behind the present end, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 3 tons of ore, worth 151. per fm.; as before noticed, this is in whole ground both about and below the level. There is no change in other pitches to notice.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, May 27: The lode in the 61 west is 18 inches wide, producing spar, apal, mundle, and a little ore, showing a kindly appearance. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2½ ft. wide, yielding no metal save in ax or conchoidal pieces, and the rest is imperial chert, such as the nature of work will admit.

WHEAL EMMA.—T. Bennett, June 1: The engine-shaft is sunk to a sufficient depth for a 92 fm. level, and the shaftmen will finish the casing, dividing, and putting in skip-road in the same to-day. The men will to-morrow commence cutting pitl, which I shall get flished as soon as possible, in order to push on the drivage eastward. The 80 fm. level east will yield 1¼ lb. ton of ore per fm. The stoeps in back of the 83 will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The stoeps in back of the 46 will yield 1¼ lb. ton of ore per fathom. The stoeps in back of the 34 will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and occasional stones of ore. The stoeps in back of the 10 east will yield 1 ton of ore per fm.

WHEAL GRYLLES.—E. Rogers, June 1: Fisher's Lode: In the rise in back of the 40, east of Annie's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing work that will just pay stamping. In the 30, driving east of Grylls' whim-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 77. per fm. In the 20, east of Pressure shaft, the lode is worth 31. per fm. In the winze in bottom of this level there is no alteration; the lode is worth 207. per fm.—Standard Lode: In the 12 fm. level, driving east of Badger's shaft, the lode is small and poor.

Pearce's Shaft.—S. Williams, May 27: The 130 has been driven east from the foot of the 5 N.A.S.B. to the top in the first 4 fms. of this drivage was worth 80. per fm., and in the last 9 ft. the lode is unproductive; so this tin ground we have stopped below the level 7 ft. 6 in. In depth for 20 ft. in length; from this stoep and the level we have sold tin to the value of £27. 2s. 6d., but the lode in the bottom of the stoeps not looking so favourable for tin at present, therefore I have suspended operations at this point. The 115 has been driven west on the north lode from east cross-cut 9 fms.; the lode in the last 8 fms. has been small, and not to value. The 115 has been driven east from west cross-cut 13 fms.; the lode in this drivage for 12 fms. has been worth on an average 67. per fm., and is of a very promising character, and from its appearance in the level I think it may prove to be a paying lode to develop. The 90 cross-cut has been driven north from the main lode, on the course 10-25 ft. 4 in.; at this point we have cut the north lode, and opened on its outcrop 10 ft., so far it is poor, but at the 115 where we cut this lode it was also poor, and was of no value until we had driven east 6 fms. from the cross-course, and from the appearance of the ground and the branches we have met with in the cross-cut before reaching the lode at the 90, I think we shall get an improvement, as we did at the 115. For the future working I would advise driving the 130 west on the north lode, from east cross-cut, to probe the lode under the run of our ground we have in the 115, and drive the 115 east from west cross-cut, and west from east cross-cut, and see whether we can get further to drive the level to come out clear, which is the present appearance of the ground will take about three months to accomplish; when this is done we shall have full ventilation to rise and stoep the ore ground above this level, and drive the 90 east, on the north lode, which I hope will improve as we got out of the influence of the cross-course. Also drive a cross-cut at the 74, on the cross-course, to cut the north lode at this point; we shall have about 25 fms. to drive, and no doubt would be accomplished in the next four months. To execute these plans I estimate the cost to be about 1500. per month, and as we are not in a position to stoop any ore ground at the 115 for want of ventilation, our returns of copper will be about 1000. per month, making a net profit of 500. per month.

WHEAL HOPE.—P. Nicholls, May 31: The lode in the 65 west is split by a horse of killas, each part is producing stores of lead, but the insufficient to value. No changes to remark in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL KITTY.—William Polkinghorne, Stephen Davey, May 27: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is larger, but still poor. On Fryor's lode in the 64 driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 141. per fm. In the 65, driving east of shaft, the lode is producing good stamping work. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 51. per fm. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 51. per fm. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 77. per fm. In the 34, driving east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth for tin 57. per fm. In the adit level, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is much the same as when last reported. No other change worthy of notice throughout the mine.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—F. Eddy, June 1: The ground and lode in the bottom level have not again continued to improve, as we had anticipated a fortnight ago. The cross-cut in the 123 continues in hard elvan. It is extended 10 ft. towards the lode, and we expect there is about 9 ft. more to drive to intersect it. We have thirty men stopping the ground in the 123, and the lode is improving every day. As regards the mine, an extensive piece of lead ground has been laid open by driving an intermediate level sinking and rising from the 106 to the 130 fm. level. In different places we have panned twenty-five men to stoep the ground. The value of the lode in the 130 fm. level, the change of ground referred to in my last report, for part of 25 fms. in length will be ascertained in about three weeks hence, and the future prospects of this part of the mine better understood. In addition to the number of men recently put to work on lead ground, we have in this part of the mine ten tribute pitches, working at an average tributary rate of 100 lbs. weight of lead per man monthly.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, May 27: We have completed the casing and diving of Carter's shaft to the 57, and are now in regular course of driving this level east with a full pare of men; the lode in this end is 16 in. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. The lode in the 45 fm. level end is very much improved; it is now 2½ ft. wide, and worth full 301. per fm.; this end is several fathoms in advance of the 35, and to all appearances has entered another shoot of tin, therefore I think it advisable to resume the driving of the 35 fm. level end at once, and I hope shortly to opening out the level to the tin ground. The 35 fm. level end seems encouragingly clearing, and securing the level on No. 4 lode, which will be completed about Wednesday next, when we shall at once resume the driving of this end east. The ground in the 45 north cross-cut is a little easier for driving.

WHEAL SPARNON.—E. Chegwain, May 27: Sumpt: There is nothing done in clearing up the engine-shaft for the week. The sumptmen have been engaged cutting ground for pulley to break the angle at the 49, and putting in the same all completed; we shall commence clearing up the shaft at once. The

The carpenters are very busy engaged in getting the stamps to work; it will be completed by the middle of next week. We have a large quantity of valuable tin ground laid open, and are now in want of an additional number of stamps; when these are erected much larger and regular returns may be expected. The lode in the 14, east of Highborough shaft, is 8 ft. wide, and rich for tin. We intersected a cross-course and discarded the lode; it has now become settled again, and improving daily. Our shaft sinking from surface is down 7 fms. on the course of the lode, producing good work for tin. All other places are just the same as last reported. We are looking well throughout. One of our directors has been down, with one of our large shareholders, and stated they were well pleased with the prospects of the mine. We are now preparing another parcel of tin for the market.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, May 30: In the flat-roof shaft the lode continues of much the same character and value as last reported. At the western shaft the men are making good progress, and in a month we hope to have this shaft completed to the 70, when we shall resume driving the 70 west. In the 80, west of the cross-course, we have two or three branches, each yielding good grey ore; they appear to be enlarging, letting out more water, and as we get off from the influence of the cross-course we expect an improvement.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coode, M. Rogers, May 27: Tin Lode: We beg to inform you the lode in the engine-shaft is worth 30s. per fathom for length of shaft 12 feet; sinking by six men, at 30s. per fm. The 120, east of engine-shaft, is driving by six men, at 12s. per fm., worth 12s. per fm. The 120, east of engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 10s. per fm., worth 10s. per fm. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 10s. per fm., worth 10s. per fm. The 170, west of incline shaft, is driving by four men, at 10s. per fm., worth 10s. per fm. The incline shaft is sunk 7 1/2 fms. below the 110; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 16s. per fm. for length of shaft, 9 feet; sinking by six men, at 24s. per fm. The 100, west of incline shaft, is driving by two men, at 8s. per fathom, worth 8s. per fm. The 100, east of incline shaft, is driving by four men, at 8s. per fm., on the south part of the lode, which is poor for tin. The mine sinking below the 80, east of engine-shaft, is sunk 6 fms., by four men, at 8s. per fm., on the south part of the lode, worth 4s. per fm. The 80, east of Gooding's shaft, is driving by two men, at 8s. per fm., worth 8s. per fm. The 60, east of Gooding's shaft, is driving by two men, at 4s. per fm., worth 4s. per fm. The new engine-shaft is sunk 8 1/2 fms. below the 60 by six men, at 11s. per fm. The 60, west of the new engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 1s. per fm.; the lode is discarded in an alvan course. We have sold 27 tons 10 cwts. 0 qrs. 23 lbs. of black tin in the past four weeks.

WHEAL YLOW.—J. Tonkin, W. Johns, May 30: The lode in Cowling's engine-shaft is 5 feet wide, worth for the length of the shaft (12 feet) 30s. per fm.; sinking by four men, at 12s. per fm. In the 20 east the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 5s. per fm.; driving by two men, at 7s. In the 20 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 16s. per fm.; driving by six men, at 6s. In the mine under the 10, a few fathoms before this end, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 18s. per fm.; sinking by four men, at 5s. In the 10, west of James's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm.; driving by three men and three boys, at 7s. We shall sell this month about 7 tons of tin; the mine is looking well.

MINING NOTABILIA.

(EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

CHREWER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—In reference to the enquiry by a correspondent, in the Journal of May 20, as to the alleged seizure by the Sheriff of materials belonging to this company, we have authority to state that the company have ample means to carry out the working of the mine; but that the contractor has lately failed to carry out fully, to the satisfaction of the directors, his contract, and is in want of money. We are pleased in being able to make this statement, as being in every way satisfactory to the shareholders; as, of course, the financial position of the company must not be at all confounded with the private affairs of the contractor.

EAST JANE continues to look well. The lode in the 36 fathom level is worth 15s. per fathom, with every prospect of further improvement. Some very fine specimens of lead ore, from the 36, may now be seen at Mr. Ward's office, Threadneedle-street, the secretary of the company.

GOLD IN WALES.—Castell Carn Dochan returns Gold for the week 2 1/4 ozs., from 17 1/2 cwts., making a total from experimental trials of 219 1/4 ozs. from 23 1/2 tons of lode-stuff. The eight levels of stamps are ready to work, and 12 leads more are expected to be ready by the end of the month.

CARDIGANS.—We are glad to hear of the successful working of Mr. Balcombe on the Fronch lode, Dolwen Mine, to the east of the Devil's Bridge. An adit 14 fms. deep, driving westward, has struck into good masses of ore, and much value may be attributed to it, from its being on one of the most famous of the Llanberis Mine lodes. Some time since a trial was made upon the same lode at North Hafod, some two miles nearer Fronch Mine than the present fortunate discovery; but, owing to some cause, possibly to not sinking sufficiently deep, the trial was abandoned without sinking into the ore ground. The Dolwen discovery will give a fresh impetus to mining in the ground east of the Devil's Bridge, and possibly Bodcolli and North Hafod will yet become good mines.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—Great are the expectations here. The lode is not yet in the adit driving south, but there is quite a flood of water coming from the end, so the agent expects the lode every day.

NEW EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—This promising mine bids fair to take a good position in the market ere long. The ground in the cross-cut has got much easier, and the general opinion is that the lode will soon be out. There is also a good lode in the bottom of the adit level, worth 16s. per fathom. This is considered by practical mine agents who have inspected it to be one of the best in the district. The last sale of ore made 184s.

ROSEWARNE UNITED is gradually acquiring a prominent position, and is likely, in a very short time, to make its re-appearance in the Dividend List. The next sale of ore will realise over 1200s., and the sale after will exceed this, so that no one will regret occupying the favourable position of a SHAREHOLDER.

A MINE OF READY-COINED METAL.—Capt. J. Burgan has just reported upon the prospects of an undertaking recently formed under the title of the Gunwalloe Dollar Company, the object of which is to work a grant obtained last year from the Board of Trade, which gives exclusive right to recover the treasure from the wreck of a vessel lost about 78 years ago, and said to have contained 14 tons of dollars, worth 8000s. per ton, the company to receive 75 per cent. salvage. A negotiation is being entered into with Lloyd's Lizard, who was successful a few weeks since in raising a sunken steam-vessel at the Lizard, and states that he could recover the wrecked treasure, if there for a comparatively small amount. Considerable sums have been found from time to time after heavy gales, so that the prospects of the undertaking are considered encouraging.

PROSPER UNITED.—Capt. J. Nicholls reports, under date May 25, that the tribute department is very extensive, and that there is also a fair quantity of profitable ground in reserve, therefore the present returns can be fully maintained, and by continuing the tutwork no doubt discoveries will be made to maintain the reserves. [The sampling of copper ore for the past month is 409 tons, and it is expected that 8 tons of tin will be returned for the same period.]

TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—The British Mining and Smelting Company will soon be at work on their run of mines, beginning with Wheal Williams, where they must soon meet with good results. The last company failed for want of capital, and have left a very good mine for their successors. Beyond this is another set—Wheal Binney—which has been tried on a small scale. I found here the channel of an old lost passing through this set, which formerly worked a wheel of the old Wheal Williams. This must be of great value to both of these sets; the stream which supplied it is now in the right of a company who are working the adjoining set (West Clitters). I was much struck with the appearance of this latter, as seen from the opposite side. The stream flows down a valley at the foot of a bold and precipitous hill, into which the lode runs, affording backs of 70 to 80 fathoms. An adit is being driven on the course of one of them, of which there are six already discovered. The shares are held mostly by mine agents and parties in the locality. If their lodes turn out good in depth they have every facility for developing them cheaply and rapidly.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—The report received this week is well worthy of attention. The agent appears to be very confident indeed that at the junction of the lead and copper lodes great results will arise. Judging from precedent, he is fully justified in his expectations. The lode in the shaft is as good as any former period, and presents a very flattering appearance, in short, altogether the mine appears to be one of great promise, to say the least.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—The report this week shows that the mine continues to improve. The lode in the winze below the 50 has improved to 1 1/2 tons of lead per fathom. The 60 and is not so good, but this level has already been productive for a greater length than any of the levels above. The engine-shaft is down 13 fms. below the 60, and in the bottom there is a rib of lead, and a heavy feed of water issuing from the south end. They are to continue sinking till the end of this week, and then commence levels north and south, and the manager states that he is "confident there is a productive lode on either side of us." In the next few weeks important discoveries are likely to be met with, and the shares advance rapidly.

THE CUDDRA MINES continue to develop most satisfactorily, and undoubtedly promise to occupy a most important position amongst the mines of Cornwall. The 105 fm. level has been driven west 30 fathoms through a good course of tin, and the end now worth 12s. per fm. The lode is sunk to the 117, which is being driven by the side of the lode, which will be cut into after a drive of a few fathoms more, when it will, doubtless, prove to be rich, a winze having been sunk upwards of 4 fms. below the 105, through a rich tin lode, proving indisputably that it is holding good in depth. The tin sales now amount to about 6 tons per month, and when the 117 is developed these returns will be considerably increased, and profits accrue, as the mine is even now, with the present low price of tin, very nearly paying the costs of working. These mines, being under the able management of Capt. Puckey, of Par Consols, and A. Cundy, is a sufficient guarantee that the operations will be conducted with a view to efficient development, combined with a proper regard to economy.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—This mine has been inspected by Capt. J. Pope and J. Nancarrow, both of whom express favourable opinions upon the prospects. Capt. J. Pope considers the mine very properly laid out, having a suitable shaft with everything complete, for the prosecution of the mine, so that the time is not far distant when profitable returns may be expected, and a good mine laid open. Capt. John Nancarrow reports that there is a good 36-inch engine, with 11-inch pit-work, and the mine throughout is in good working order; its position is good, being only a little west of the immense deposits of lead in East Wheal Rose, and parallel with Old Shepherds, which was exceedingly rich, while its near proximity to the Chiverton cannot be overlooked.

SOUTH DARREN.—The account of the meeting of this company, which appeared in last week's Journal, is very satisfactory. There is a rich lode in the 40, 50, and 60 fm. levels, a good lode having been passed through for a considerable distance in each, while all of it is still standing below the 40, and a great portion above that level. The mine is giving a profit, but it is fully believed, will be much increased shortly.

PROFITABLE MINING—HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO A PURSER.—The success which has attended the able and energetic management of the Providence Mines has just been publicly recognised by a resolution to present a very handsome testimonial to the purser. As soon as the business of Wednesday's meeting was terminated, Mr. Bevan was called to the chair, and it was proposed, and unanimously resolved, that a testimonial of plate equal to 2s. 6d. per share should be presented to Mr. Higgs, in consideration of his services in the interest of the company. Mr. Higgs has faithfully represented the adventurers for a period of nearly 35 years, and divided among them no less than 86,520s. The Chairman expressed his gratification at having to present the purser with so deserved an expression of the adventurers' confidence in him as was conveyed in the resolution, which carried with it the earnest hope that he might live many years to enjoy the same successful career.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in June is 609,444s., making the total for the six months of 1885, 7,922,210s.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 2, 1886.

COPPER.				BRASS.			
Best selected.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per lb.	Sheets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per lb.
Tough cake & tile.	91	0	—	Wire.	94	—	—
Borra Barra.	93	0	—	Tubes.	94	—	—
Copper wire.	93	0	—				
ditto fobs.	1	—	1 1/2				
Sheeting & boiler plate.	93	0	—				
Bottoms.	100	0	—				
Old (Exchange).	91	0	—				
IRON.				STEEL.			
Per Ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per Ton.
Bars Welsh, in London.	7 12	6	7 15	0	—	—	—
Do, to arrive.	7 7	6	7 10	0	—	—	—
Nail rods.	8 10	—	—	0	—	—	—
Do, Stafford, in London.	8 15	0	9 15	0	—	—	—
Bars, ditto.	8 15	0	11 0	0	—	—	—
Hoops, ditto.	9 15	0	10 10	0	—	—	—
Sheets, single.	10 7	6	11 0	0	—	—	—
Fig No. 1, in Wales.	4 10	—	—	0	—	—	—
Refined metal, ditto.	4 0	—	5 0	0	—	—	—
Bars, common, ditto.	6 15	0	7 0	0	—	—	—
Do, South, Tynes & Tees.	7 10	—	—	0	—	—	—
Do, ditto, in Wales.	6 15	0	7 5	0	—	—	—
Do, ditto, in London.	12 0	—	—	0	—	—	—
To arrive.	12 0	—	—	0	—	—	—
Fig No. 1, in Clyde.	2 14	0	2 19	6	—	—	—
Do, ditto, Tynes & Tees.	2 9	—	—	0	—	—	—
Do, ditto, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	2 6	—	2 6	0	—	—	—
Railway chairs.	5 10	0	5 15	0	—	—	—
Do, spikes.	11 0	—	0 12	0	—	—	—
LEAD.				ZINC.			
Per Ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per Ton.
English Pig, ordy. soft.	19 10	0	—	0	—	—	—
Do, (WB).	21 10	0	—	0	—	—	—
Do, sheet.	20 8	—	—	0	—	—	—
Do, red lead.	22 0	—	0 22	0	—	—	—
Do, white.	26 0	—	0 27	0	—	—	—
Do, patent shot.	23 0	—	—	0	—	—	—
Spanish.	19 0	—	—	0	—	—	—

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market will remain devoid of any features of interest, and, although now and then there appears for a time a little more activity in some metals, yet this temporary liveliness soon passes away, and business in the metal trade again relapses into its former condition of dullness. We had hoped that this unsatisfactory state of things would have passed away ere now; but we are disappointed in finding it still continue. The reduction of the Bank rate on Thursday last to 3 1/2 per cent. is, however, gratifying, and leads us still to entertain the hope of better times ere long.

The failures which are continuing to occur in the East Indian trade are very deplorable, and will tend to produce a depression in the trade with that part of the empire, which is exceedingly undesirable at the present time, as we were in hopes of having a more propitious influence exercised upon the market to the East Indies, which has long been in an unsatisfactory condition. We much fear that although the cessation of the war in America will be of great advantage in many respects, yet, as far as the East Indies are concerned, it will be calculated to cause much derangement and loss of business. Orders for consumption still continue comparatively small, while for speculative purposes there is literally nothing doing, the markets abroad holding out no inducement for such operations, although the easiness of the Money Market, and the lowness of prices of metals generally, might seem to induce parties to enter into such business.

COPPER.—No material alteration has taken place in the market for this metal during the week, and prices remain as last quoted.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a steady demand for iron, and only a few of the works are unable to keep in pretty full operation. The heat of the weather lately has prevented the men from making their full quantity per day, which helps to keep supply within demand. The orders for the United States are slightly larger, though as yet very small in comparison with what they formerly were. In Welsh, the iron trade continues active, and the large contracts for rails and other descriptions of iron in hand are sufficient to give ample employment at the works, and the prospects of the summer are, upon the whole, moderately favourable. From Italy, Spain, and the markets of Northern Europe there is a fair enquiry, and the proposed extension of the South American railways gives promise of a good demand for railway iron. From America only a few extra orders have as yet arrived; but, notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs there, a brisker trade with that country is confidently looked forward to ere long. In Swedish iron prices still continue firm. In Scotch pig-iron the market has been quiet during the week, but, upon the whole, prices have rather improved: starting at 53s. 7 1/2d. cash, the price advanced to 53s. 9d. and 53s. 10 1/2d. cash, and afterwards to 54s. cash, and subsequently to 54s. 4d., and 54s. 7 1/2d. one month. At the last advices from Glasgow, however, prices were not quite so good, having declined to 54s. 3d. cash, and 54s. 6d. one month.

LEAD.—The demand still continues very limited, and the market is dull at 19s. 5s. to 19s. 10s. for good soft English pig, and at 21s. 10s. for W.B.

TIN.—Foreign has continued to decline during the week, and only a very limited business has been done. Business in Straits has been done at 92s., 91s. 10s., and 91s. cash, and latterly small parcels have been sold at 90s. 10s. cash. Banca in Holland, before the announcement of the public sale, changed hands at 58 fls., but since the announcement holders have been pressing for sales, and the price has receded to 56 1/2 fls., at which 600 slabs have been sold.

SPELTER is rather firmer than it was last week, and the price on the spot may now be quoted as 21s. 10s. The stock in the port of London on May 31 was 6874 tons, being an increase of 457 tons during the month.

TIN-PLATES have not altered in value, and prices are firmly maintained. STEEL remains dull of sale.

QUICKSILVER.—The demand is very limited.

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 2.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports some few orders, and several enquiries heard of as coming from America. There is a fair enquiry for manufactured iron; pigs firmer. Houses of American connection complain of shortness of orders, and do not expect immediate improvement. Sheet and plate-workers are seeking orders, and, on the whole, present prices may be maintained, but no advance expected. Some Welsh bars have been sold at 7s., and large sales could be effected for a good quality of bars at 6s. 15s.

THE TIN TRADE.—Under date Rotterdam, May 31, Messrs. Van Houten write that in the early part of the month the tin market was very firm, and about 1500 slabs Banca changed hands at 60 fl. to 59 1/2 fl., but gradually the demand fell off, and prices declined to 58 1/2 fl. On the 24th the Trading Company fixed their annual sale to take place on June 29, when 168,700 slabs Banca and 1200 slabs Biliton tin will be offered. The directors further gave notice that they intend to hold two sales in 1886, one in spring and one in autumn. After this announcement some holders showed more disposition to realise, and a further fall to 56 1/2 fl. took place. The official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company show, as compared with 1884, a decrease in the import for May of 7498 slabs=236 tons; an increase in the import for the five months of 9790 slabs=80 tons; a decrease in the deliveries for May of 2553 slabs=80 tons; a decrease in the deliveries for the five months of 4553 slabs=153 tons; a decrease in the stock on warehouses of 3778 slabs=119 tons; an increase in the unsold stock of 36,328 slabs=1141 tons; an increase in the total stock of 22,450 slabs=1022 tons; and a decline in the quotation of 11 fl.=15s. 6s. per ton.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports—The depression in copper noticed last week, commencing with the return shipment from America of 120 tons bars, has been further developed by the advice of very large shipments per mail from West Coast of April 1, and the disastrous accounts from Bombay stopping all demand for English manufactured to that quarter. Quotations are reduced for the raw material, and at present there is very little disposition on the part of the smelters to operate. The new duties in Chile came into force on May 1, say 4s. 6d. per quintal on bar copper, 3s. 6d. per quintal on regulus, and 1s. 6d. per quintal on ores, without regard to the ley. The exports for the first quarter of 1886 were estimated at 250,000 to 300,000 quintals of fine copper; but we shall have full particulars by the next mail. Stocks of copper produce in first and second hands:—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars and Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool.	1854	1060	4702	167
Swansea.	3380	6210	522	—
Sales since my last have been—				
May 16.	96 tons of Spanish ore, at Swansea.	£ 0 16	6 per unit.	
May 18.	50 tons bars, in "W. Australian."	81	0 per ton.	
May 19.	50 tons bars, in "Mauphau."	80	0 per ton.	
May 19.	10 tons bars, to arrive, per "Edmund Preston."	80	0 per ton.	
May 19.	100 tons barilla, ex "Phaeton."	0 17	9 per unit.	
May 19.	94 tons bars, ex "Lady of the Lake."	80	0 per ton.	
May 20.	50 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex "G. Greenfield."	0 16	9 per unit.	
May 21.	530 tons ore, to arrive at Swansea, "Antonio Vinuet."	0 17	0 per unit.	
May 22.	77 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Egbert."	80	0 per ton.	
May 23.	27 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Hertfordshire."	80	0 per ton.	
May 24.	100 tons bars, Swansea, ex "Joseph Thompson" (2 months).	78	10 per ton.	
May 24.	46 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Montezuma."	80	0 per ton.	
Quotations are—16s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. for 20 per cent. carbonate of ore; 16s. to 16s. 6d.				

for regulus: 80s. for bars; and 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. for barilla. Arrivals since the past fortnight have been—
 "Mauphau," Valparaiso 345
 "Hertfordshire," Valparaiso 188
 "Bodryddian," Gwynedd 245
 "Elisab. Hargrave," Gwynedd 245
 "Inca," Arica 10
 "Palikara," Colon 18
 "Montezuma," Carizal 300
 Tin.—The annual sale of the Dutch Trading Company is announced to take place on June 29, when 168,700 slabs Banca and 1200 slabs Biliton tin will be offered. The announcement of two sales in 1886, instead of one, as usual, has caused some depression, and Straits are quoted at 92s., cash.

Money is again easier and more abundant, but we cannot report any great change in the MINING SHARE MARKET, nor in metals. The settlement of the fortnightly account, on Tuesday, was very trifling in amount compared with former settlements, and showed the decrease in speculative business for the time. In fact, there is no particular mine in the ascendant just now, as in the days of East Grenville, and other "speculative" movements. Even East Russell keeps pretty steady. Devon Great Consols shares have advanced to 600, 620; these mines commenced working in 1845; the returns that year were 382 tons of copper ore, making 134,795s. 19s. 2d. During the last year 25,786 tons have been sold for 134,795s. 19s. 2d. The total amount received for copper ore sold by the mine in the 20 years is 2,480,789s. 17s. 11d. The largest return in any one year was in 1857, when 159,432s. 7s. 9d. was realised. The royalty paid to the Duke of Bedford has been 193,256s. 7s. 8d. Dividends paid to the shareholders, upon an original outlay of 1024s., have been 976s. 10s. 5d. And, extraordinary and unprecedented as these results are, the prospects of the mines are such as to justify at least equal success for many years to come. The ores estimated to be in reserve are 72,358 tons, worth (per 300,000s.) Clifford Amalgamated, 29 to 30; Cook's Kitchen, 9s. to 10s.; East Chiverton, 15s. to 20s.; East Carn Brea, 6s. to 6 1/2; East Gwennol, 25s. to 30s.; East Lovell, 11s. to 12s.; East Caradon, 13s. to 14s.; the 90 ton is worth 10s. per fm., the 90 west, 7s. per fm. At Wheal Harriest meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed 536s. 10s. 6d. against the mine, and a call of 3s. per share was made. The returns for four months were copper ore, 62s. 15s. 6d.; tin, 62s. 2s. 6d. For the next three or four months the returns are estimated at 100s. for copper, at a cost of 10s. per month. East Rosewarne, 2s. to 2 1/2; East Russell, 4s. to 4 1/2; Wheal Buller, 20 to 22; the 80 north is suspended for a few days, on account of the end being full of stuff, but driving will be very shortly resumed. The 70 east is worth 14s. per fathom; the 70 west, 15s.; the 60 west, 15s. The tribute pitches throughout the mine have improved. Great Laxe, 19s. to 20s.; Great North Laxe, 2 to 2 1/2; Great South Tolgus, 2 1/2 to 3; Great Wheal Vor, 30s. to 31s.; Herodfoot, 40 to 42s.; Marke Valley, 4s. to 5s.; North Treskerby, 2s. to 3s.; South Callington, 1s. to 1 1/2.

North Shepherds have declined in the absence of business to 5s. 4s. the mine has been specially reported upon by Capt. Pope, of Basset, and by Capt. Nancarrow, of St. Ives Consols, and their reports will be found in another column. Capt. Pope concludes his report by saying—"I consider the mine very properly laid out, having a suitable engine, with everything complete for the prosecution of the mine, and that the time is not far distant when profitable returns may be expected, and a good mine laid open." Wheal Grenville shares have been more in demand, and largely dealt in, leaving off 2 1/2 to 3s.; at the meeting, the accounts to the end of April showed a balance of 498s. 6s. 3d. against the mine, and a call of 1s. per share was made. The agents report that they have sold 12 tons 8 cwts. 2 qrs. more tin this quarter than the last, and if it had kept at the price that it was when they commenced stamping it would have shown a good profit on the quarter. East Grenville shares have also been more dealt in, and leave off 2 1/2 to 3s. South Grenville, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; at the meeting a call of 3s. per share was made. The lode in the adit is 20 ft. wide, and alive for tin. This end is 21 fathoms 2 feet from the engine-shaft, and will take about two months to get under it. Redmoor, 1s. 7s. 6d. Providence Mines, 30 to 32s., ex dividend of 1s. per share. South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; South Condurrow, 3s. to 3 1/2; South Crofty, 13s. to 14s.; South Kitty, 1 to 1 1/2. Prosper United, 1s. 10s. the mine has been specially reported upon, and the report states the tribute department is very extensive, and there is also a fair quantity of profitable ground in reserve, therefore the present returns can be fully maintained, and by continuing the present tutwork, no doubt, discoveries will be made to maintain the reserves. South Lovell, 2 to 2 1/2; St. Day United, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Stray Park, 13s. to 14s.; Tolvadden, 1s. to 1 1/2.

Frank Mills, 7s. 8s.; the lode in the 115 north is still yielding 2 tons per fm., and the stope adjoining, to the south, 24 tons per fm.; the tribute pitches, on the whole, are much the same. Vale of Towy, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Wheal Caradon, 8s. to 9s.; West Chiverton, 70 to

and for this stone, peculiar facility and absence of risk in working it, involving the minimum of labour, and the speciality of its equal application to building, paving, road-making, and every practical purpose of the best granite, combine in affording a guarantee of steady and increasing returns. From an estimate of produce and profit it appears that the profits will amount to 25 per cent. per annum upon the amount of anticipated capital required, or 20 per cent. upon the nominal capital provided for.

The shares of the SOUTH WHARF TITAN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY have been freely applied for. The most satisfactory reports continue to be received as to the intrinsic value of the property, which, as was stated last week, is situated in the centre of the most productive mineral districts in Cornwall.

The LONDON STEAM COAL AND COAL COMPANY, to the formation of which reference was made in last week's Journal, have given notice of their subscription list for shares will close on Tuesday for London, and on the day following in the country. The directors announce that the arrangements already made will enable operations to be commenced without delay, and the statistics published show that an excellent opening exists in the trade of carrying coal by steam to London, and in the retail supply of the metropolis. The profits made by other screw collier companies and private firms have been equal to, and over, 20 per cent.; and one case is cited in which a steamer since January last has paid its own cost, and left a balance in hand. Each steamer to be employed by the company, it is calculated, will bring to London 50,000 tons of coal a year. The capital is 300,000l., in shares of 10l. each.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the four months ending April 30, 1865; and also as compared with the four months ending April 30, 1864; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30.	1864.	1865.	Decrease.
Coal and culm.....	£1,367,487	£1,290,163	
Hardware and cutlery:—			
Surgical instruments.....	£119,679	£117,444	
Agricultural implements.....	140,453	156,920	
Other articles.....	925,130	1,179,262	
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines.....	424,690	707,311	
Other articles.....	837,178	1,012,627	
Total.....	£2,698,625	£2,430,439	
Metals:—Iron—Pig.....	£12,412	£407,239	
Bar.....	932,547	615,179	
Railroad.....	1,135,579	746,342	
Wire.....	112,238	136,761	
Castings.....	157,718	300,416	
Hoops.....	876,654	380,091	
Wrought.....	3,234	659,868	
Old.....	346,224	205,263	
Copper—Unwrought.....	152,407	89,856	
Wrought.....	680,150	959,162	
Other sorts.....	18,167	62,869	
Brass.....	61,938	70,735	
Lead—Pig.....	298,037	148,979	
Ore.....	62,910	45,904	
Unwrought.....	158,005	115,480	
Plates.....	436,039	437,442	
Other.....	41,112	29,039	
Grand total.....	£10,094,881	£9,673,658	
Less increase—Coal and culm, 12,672l.; hardware and cutlery, 71,076l.; machinery, 468,062l.; copper, 254,173l.; brass, 84,877l.			£14,423
Total decrease.....			£421,223

At Carbone Ticking, on Thursday, 3209 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,936l. 5s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 116l. 1s. average produce, 6l.; average price per ton, 4l. 19s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 215 tons 8 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per cent.	Over copper.
May 4.....	3119	121 12 0	6 1/2	5 8	16 1/2	80 13 0
11.....	2453	122 7 0	6 1/2	5 8	16 0	80 8 0
18.....	2353	120 4 0	6 1/2	5 8	15 4	76 12 0
25.....	3886	118 13 0	6 1/2	4 17 0	15 2	75 17 0
June 1.....	3209	116 1 0	6 1/2	4 19 6	14 11	74 14 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 1l. 3s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard about 6l., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 6d.

The following Dividends were declared during the month of May:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Miners Mine.....	£5 0 0	£15,750 0 0
Devon Great Consols.....	10 0 0	10,240 0 0
South Caradon.....	8 0 0	4,080 0 0
West Chiverton.....	1 0 0	8,000 0 0
Fusible.....	1 0 0	2,500 0 0
Wicklow.....	0 6 0	2,100 0 0
Frank Mills.....	0 7 0	1,750 0 0
Providence.....	1 0 0	1,120 0 0
Wheat Friendship.....	1 0 0	1,024 0 0
Carroll.....	0 15 0	687 0 0
East Rosewarne.....	0 2 6	625 0 0
Retalick.....	3 0 0	600 0 0
West Canada.....	0 3 6	5,000 0 0
Total.....		£49,792 0 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a credit balance of 7419l. 16s. 3d. A dividend of 4096l. (3l. per share) was declared, and 3323l. 16s. 3d. carried forward. The profit on the two months' working was 3677l. 10s. 10d. Capt. Peter Clynno reports:—"Our mine continues in a very prosperous state, with every probability of a continuance; but the standard going down will make against us."

At the Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending April showed a credit balance of 1166l. 4s. 4d. The profit on the three months' working was 1065l. 13s. 9d. A dividend of 1130l. (1l. per share) was declared, and it was resolved to present a testimonial to the purser.

At Carroll Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the three months' working of 765l. A dividend of 687l. (16s. per share) was declared.

At the Carn Brea Mines annual meeting, on May 27 (Mr. L. Vigurs in the chair), the accounts for the year 1864 showed that the mine cost amounted to 41,311l. 10s. 4d., whilst only 40,767l. 7s. 7d. worth of ore (subject to royalty, &c.) was obtained. The loss on the year's working amounted to 2897l. 6s. 9d. The fall in the price of black tin, which had commenced before the last annual meeting, has continued throughout the year; the average price for 1864 having been 65l. 18s. 4d., and for 1864, 48l. 11s. 4d., resulting in the amount received for tin being reduced from 38,397l. to 30,400l. Against this there is a slight increase in the production of copper ore, of which 1215 tons were raised in 1863, producing in money 7395l., whilst in 1864, 1393 tons were raised, realising 10,977l. The actual result of the year's working shows a loss of 2897l. Under these circumstances the committee of management, of course, directed their attention to every means of economy, and with the view of reducing the expenditure as much as possible without impairing the efficiency of the underground operations, they have given instructions that no timber should be raised which cannot be returned at a profit at the present price, and all unnecessary driving suspended. A meeting was held at the mines, at which these measures were discussed, and it was resolved that an appeal be made to Mr. Basset, the lord of the soil, for a suspension of the dues during the present depressed state of the mines. The application has been made accordingly, but Mr. Basset's reply has not yet been received. The sum paid in dividends from 1864 amounts to 273,500l. The cost of acquisition of the mines, and the expenses of working up to the payment of dividend, was 15,000l. Besides the dividends paid, the mine's produce created the plant now valued, as it will be broken up, at 40,000l., but which must cost nearly 100,000l.

At the Maundin Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. McConnell in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 868l. 17s. 4d. A call for past services. The report of the agent (Capt. Tregay) stated that the sump-shaft is being sunk on a part of the lode further south than that which was so productive in the 70. There is no south wall, so that they do not know its breadth, but it is very promising, as far as seen, to be as rich as the other part, and they had no doubt as to no great distance from the present point of operation. As regards the west mine, the report stated that the bottom of the shaft is in a patch of greenstone, which, while it is good prospects of early success, it is clear of the eleven—out of the greenstone there are being it to a successful issue than anticipated, in consequence of the hardness of the shaft for sinking; but regular supplies of ore were not expected until the 30 ft. level every prospect by the continuance of the ore of making regular and important returns, and of realising the highest expectations of the shareholders.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for January and February showed a credit balance of 2601l. 9s. 4d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Two months' working resulted about 440l.

At the Pentre Lygan Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Northern in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1731l. 8s. 8d. A call for past services. The report of Captain Evans (the agent) stated that the mine is a very rich one, and that the mine has several lodes of a large and massive character, and that the mine has produced immense quantities of lead ore. The profits in the mine were vigorously prosecuted similar success would be the result. He held full confidence in the mine, for he really believed it would become a very successful district, and that at no great depth will be found the junction of the chert rock and the massive lead-bearing limestone—a point at which large deposits of lead may be looked

for, as it is a well-ascertained fact that the extensive runs of lead found in Billins Mine to the west, in connection with this junction are dipping into this east, so that if the present engine-shaft were sunk 30 or 35 fms. deeper he should say there would be a certainty of success. A special report from Capt. Pierce was also read, which stated that before the mine could be made a good paying one an engine must be had, and with an engine it would pay. Resolutions were passed, requesting the secretary (Mr. W. Ward) to instruct Captain Evans to carry on the works at the mine with all vigour. Messrs. Northern, H. Dean, and A. C. McLaren were appointed the committee of management. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Wheal Harriett meeting, on Monday (Mr. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending with the costs for March showed a debit balance of 536l. 10s. 6d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Messrs. J. Rowlands, J. T. Dorrington, and J. E. Mathew, were appointed the committee of management. The report of the agent stated that to execute the points recommended he estimated the cost to be about 190l. per month, and as they are not in a position to stop any ore ground in the 115 for want of ventilation, the returns of copper will be about 100l., unless they get an improvement in the drives.

At Wheal Margaret meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the quarter ending March showed a debit balance (after appropriating the club balance of 162l. 7s. 4d. to the use of the adventurers) of 167l. 18s. 3d. The loss on the three months' working was 340l. 11s. The 28 1/2 tons of tin sold in the period realised 1540l. 2s. 6d.

At the St. David's Gold Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. E. Pearson in the chair), a committee of investigation, consisting of Messrs. Chance, Brune, and Battonshaw was appointed, such committee to decide whether it was necessary to call the shareholders together again previous to the general meeting in August. Details in another column.

At Wheal Viof Mine meeting, on May 11, the accounts showed a debit balance of 281l. 1s. 6d. The unpaid calls amount to 203l. 11s. 2d. Capt. Tonkin and Johns reported on the mine: they have now employed 44 men and 20 girls and boys.

At Rosewarne United meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 69l. The profit on the two months' working was 67l. The mine continues to look well.

At Wheal Curtis meeting, on May 25, the mine was reported to be looking considerably better. A call of 1l. per share was made.

At the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia (special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. Frank Hills in the chair), the special resolution increasing the number of the board was confirmed; and, in accordance therewith, Mr. W. Salmon and Mr. Joseph Bartram (of Harvey Bartram, and Co.) were elected directors. Details in another column.

That the mode in which many new enterprises are brought before the public has a most prejudicial effect upon joint-stock enterprise, by shaking the confidence of the public in every undertaking bearing the name of "company," cannot be doubted, and it is to be hoped that steps will now be taken for putting a stop to the practices complained of, and which have an equally injurious effect upon the promoters of sound and legitimate mine adventures, and upon the most promising miscellaneous companies. Referring to the manner in which the market has been worked by the agency of enterprise of the latter class, the *Daily News* says that the market prices of shares in them has nothing whatever to do with the question of intrinsic merits, and furnishes another illustration of the absurd conduct of those habitual speculators for a fall who press sales of the shares of every new project that comes out, and who, in some cases, do not even trouble themselves to apply for shares against their sales. But we have here, at the same time, another instance of the facility with which a clique of speculators on the opposite side, probably possessed of official secrets, can manipulate a market in such a way as to inflict most serious losses, or even absolute ruin, upon their antagonists, the sellers. Much may be said, no doubt, as to the immorality of selling shares of which the seller is not possessed, and there can be no doubt that many a new company has been discredited, or even completely strangled in its birth, by operations of this nature. But it may be urged with reason on behalf of the seller that they act without unfair concert or combination, and upon a simple mercantile estimate of the value of the commodity in which they deal, whereas the buyers in many cases play with loaded dice, inasmuch as, being behind the scenes, they possess information which is wholly withheld from the sellers. Where, in addition, the buyers have either partial or complete control over the allotment, it is evident that they stand at an important and very unfair advantage. There have been several cases of late in which combinations formed to drive up the shares of a new company, and to "corner the bears," as the phrase is, have taken largely of the nature of a conspiracy. The evil is gradually increasing, and has now attained such a height that a remedy is loudly called for.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday were again highly favourable, which has led to a further reduction in rate of discount, which now stands at 3 1/2 per cent. There is an improvement in almost every item in the return, the increase in private securities and decrease in the rest being quite insignificant. The return shows an increase in circulation issue of 560,000l., in circulation active, 48,880l.; in public deposits, 709,743l.; in other deposits, 367,571l.; Government securities in banking department, 495,584l.; in other securities in banking department, 103,964l.; coin and bullion in both departments, 539,233l.; in seven-day and other bills, 49,028l.; in notes in reserve, 511,840l.; and in the total reserves of notes and coin in the banking department, 490,543l. The decrease in the rest was 30,251l. Notwithstanding the increase in the stock of Government securities of nearly 500,000l., there is an addition to the reserve of an equal amount, the total reserve now standing at no less than 9,577,896l.

At the New Zealand Banking Corporation (henceforth to be designated, in accordance with a colonial charter, the Commercial Bank of New Zealand) meeting, on Tuesday, the directors' report will state that the balance-sheet for the half-year ending May 15 will show a net profit of 3532l. 14s. 7d., out of which it will be proposed to pay a 10 per cent. dividend; to write off 2982l. 8s. on preliminary expenses, lease, and furniture account, &c.; and to carry forward 4671l. 9s. 6d. The business of the bank continues to prosper, under the able management of Mr. J. R. Mackenzie, the general manager at Dunedin.

At the Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi Bank meeting, on Tuesday, the directors' report announced that their losses, through failures in the Indian trade, amounted to nearly 34,000l., and will absorb the whole of their profit balance, their reserve fund, and 5238l. in addition.

At the Oriental Gas Company meeting, on Monday, the available balance was stated at 8638l., out of which a dividend was declared of 5 1/2 per cent., free of income tax, making, with the interim payment of 2 1/2 per cent. in December last, a total distribution of 8 per cent. for the past year.

At the Imperial Continental Gas Association half-yearly meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 2l. 10s., and a bonus of 1l., making together 3l. 10s., were declared upon the 28,000 shares of the association for the half-year ending Dec. 31.

At the Natal Land and Colonisation Company meeting, on Thursday (Sir James Eplingstone, M.P., in the chair) the Chairman stated that, owing to the judgment and ability of their manager in the colony, they had passed through the crisis in Natal without, as appeared by the last advice, suffering any loss whatever. The report was adopted, and a further dividend of 7s. per share, free of income tax was declared making a total dividend for the year of 10 per cent.

At the South African Mortgage and Investment Company meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the Brazilian and Portuguese Bank meeting, on Tuesday, the directors' report stated that 40,000l. are required to cover the losses made by the bank, owing to the late failures at Rio; this will absorb the profits of the year, amounting to 37,383l., and 19,717l. in addition, which must be provided for.

The Cambrian Railways Company, whose lines traverse a district capable of considerably more mineral development than they have hitherto received, met on Tuesday (Earl Vane in the chair). The solicitor read, and the Chairman briefly explained, two bills now before Parliament; the first authorising the company to make a railway from the Llanes-road station, on the Cambrian Railway, to near the town of Dinas Mowddwy; and the second authorising the Manchester and Milford Railway Company to make new railways in substitution of their authorised railway and Aberystwyth branch, to extend the time for the purchase of lands and completion of their authorised lines, and to give various powers to the said company, and to other railway companies. The bills were approved.

The Trinidad Petroleum Company have obtained the authority of the committee of the Stock Exchange to have their shares marked in the Official List.

The Plymouth Docks and Shipbuilding Company distributed their letters of allotment on Monday, after which an immediate rise in the shares took place.

At the Park Gate Iron Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Redley in the chair), a dividend of 2l. 10s. per share—12 1/2 per cent. per annum—was declared for the year ending March 31. The sum of 1500l. per annum was voted as the directors' remuneration, and 150l. to the auditors for the year. The balance-sheet, audited by Messrs. Chadwick and McKenna, showed 14,122l. 17s. 11d. profit upon the year's operation.

At the Humber Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Watkins in the chair), the report of the directors and committee was adopted, together with the recommendation to reconstruct the company. The Chairman considered the prospects of the undertaking favourable, provided they could tide over the present difficulties; he believed that it was sound and safe, and with care and sufficient capital would prove highly remunerative to the shareholders.

At the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada meeting, on Wednesday (Right Hon. E. P. Bourne in the chair), a dividend of 8 per cent. was declared. A large amount has been put aside to the reserve, and their investments in Canada have been largely increased. The report was expressed of the repeal of the *Usury Laws*, which is considered probable, if the federation of the North American provinces be carried out.

At the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company meeting, on Wednesday, the directors reported that the company's operations since Sept. 30 last had been considerably affected by the prevailing stagnation of business in India and China; and the falling off of silk freights home, coupled with the almost total cessation of specie shipments outwards, as compared with those of the two preceding years, would, of necessity, lead to a diminution in the balance of the revenue account at the end of the year. The mail contracts prevent the directors diminishing the expenditure until trade revives, but they have reason to hope that the worst of the dull period may have passed, and that the company's business in the freight department may shortly become more satisfactory. A dividend of 3 1/2 per cent., free of income tax, was agreed to.

The Metropolitan Extension A stock of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company was applied for to the extent of 4,900,000l. (there was 1,119,000l. already) and the much more than the whole amount to be allotted was applied for in the paid-up form. The fully paid-up shares are quoted 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 prem., and certificates 4 to 4 1/2 prem. Ottoman Company, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 prem.; Dublin Trunk Connecting Railway, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 prem.; Peruvian Railway, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 prem.; Plymouth Shipbuilding, 7 to 9 prem.; Varra Railway, 9 to 10 1/2 prem.; London Steam Colliery and Coal Company, 7 1/2 to 1 1/2.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, JUNE 1.—The Mining Market has shown a moderate amount of activity during the past week or two, Chivertons being in most request, and which have improved 3l. per share, equivalent in an advance of about 30 per cent. The mine is now fast approaching being "forked," or drained, and will, no doubt, become a great mine in a short time. The lodes through this set are the ones now worked upon at West Chiverton, which mine is the richest for lead that has been opened in Cornwall, notwithstanding the made-up adverse reports upon it, which, like the boomers, smites the object who throw it, or gave it the power of motion. In local news, Cadwallon continues to open out well, as, so, does Harwood, and we should hope that good profits will be forthcoming from them in a short time.

COAL MARKET.—The arrivals this week numbered 144 ships, which gave an ample supply of all descriptions of coal. Household met with a ready sale at slightly lower prices; Hartley's have been depressed, and

a reduction of 6d. per ton took place. In manufacturers, no alteration. Heston Wallend, 18s.; Haswell Wallend, 17s. 9d.; South Heston Wallend, 17s. 9d.; Hartlepool Wallend, 17s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallend, 17s. 6d.; Braddyl's Heston Wallend, 16s. 9d.; Eden Main, Main, 16s. 3d.; Framwellgate Wallend, 15s. 9d.; Harton Wallend, 15s. 9d.; Tunstall Wallend, 15s. 9d.; Cowpen Hartley's, 15s.; 14 cargoes unsold; 15 ships at sea.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Harwood, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Consols, and Sittney Wheel Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the *MINING JOURNAL* by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timid holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving credence to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the FOLLOWING

Shares at close market prices:—		
Brooklyn.	Great South Chiverton.	North Treasbery.
Bedford United.	Frank Mills.	Providence.
Bryn Gwlog.	Gawton United.	Rosewarne United.
Clifford Amalgamated.	Great Laxey.	Stray Park.
Chiverton.	Great South Tolgus.	Tolvadden.
Chiverton Moor.	Great North Laxey.	Tincroft.
East Russell.	North Wheal Vor.	Wheal Seta.
East Rosewarne.	Hingston.	Wheal Grenville.
East Caradon.	Kelly Bray.	Wheal Chiverton.
East Carr Brea.	Lady Bertha.	Wheal Rose.
East Lovell.	Marke Valley.	Wheal Crebor.
East Gannislake.	North Downs.	Wheal Buller.
East Grenville.	North Robert.	

Money advanced on good mine shares. Bankers: Bank of London.

JUNE 2, 1865.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

80 St. Chiverton, 49 1/2	40 Bedol-Aur, 12s.	40 Great No. Laxey, 23 1/2
20 Central Miners, 30s. 6d.	20 North Chiverton, 23 1/2	15 Carn Camborne, 23s. 9d.
15 No. Treasbery, 23 1/2	30 Cook's Kitchen, 23 1/2	50 Lady Bertha, 23s. 9d.
40 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.	45 Tolvadden, 24s.	1 Buller, 23 1/2
10 Hallenbeagle, 23 1/2	5 Frank Mills, 23s. 6d.	2 Clifford, 23 1/2
30 Great No. Downs, 23 1/2	100 North Miners, 7s. 6d.	3 Wheal Rose, 23 1/2
40 Bottle Hill, 13s.	15 South Lovell, 23 1/2	25 Rosewarne Consols.
10 No. Shepherds, 23 1/2	1 Providence, 23 1/2	15 E. Grenville, 23 1/2

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, 15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 23—Wheal Trevelyan	58	£27 13 6	—	—
May 29—East Loxley	70	12 5 0	—	Burly Port Co.
—Glofscroft	30	15 11 6	—	Newton, Keates, & Co.
—ditto	30	15 11 6	—	A. Eytan.
—Crawford	100	12 8 0	—	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Cefn Bryn	40	13 10 0	—	Burly Port Co.
—Hope	35	13 10 6	—	Newton, Keates, & Co.
May 30—Miners Boundary and Elstidford	38	13 1 0	—	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Miners Union	15	13 6 0	—	Burly Port Co.
—ditto	15	12 6 0	—	Walker, Parker, & Co.
June 1—Dyflid	50	13 11 0	—	Walker, Parker, & Co.

COPPER ORES.				
Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 27—Great Laxey	140	£23 13 6	—	Newton, Keates, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
May 31—Phenix	15	5 3 7 1/2	—	£730 8 6	—
—St. Day United	36	9 2 13 1/2	—	1842 5 6	—
June 1—East Wheal Lovell	10	1 2 3 1/2	—	574 10 0	—

SILVER AND LEAD ORES, &c.

Sold at LIVERPOOL, by Mr. James Lewis, ex "Lady of the Lake."				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 31—Argentiferous Copper Ore	16	£38 16 6	—	Sims, Williams, &

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

prices, free of all charges for commission.

THE KELD SIDE MINING COMPANY

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company has been formed for the purpose of working an extensive mineral

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO. of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all bond and stock investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

IV. ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

herds shares.

herds shares.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS OF BRIMROD COLLIERY.—Mr. John Greenwood, of Todmorden, was at Rochdale with two separate violations of the provisions of the "better regulation of mines." Mr. Cobbett, of Manchester, instructed by Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Cobbett said the first information against the defendant was laid for having shaft to his colliery, at Brimrod, instead of two, as required by law. The persons were for exemption cases, but if there was only one shaft not more than three persons were allowed to be at work in a pit at the same time. His learned friend, Mr. Dickinson, said that the defendant had been charged with the defendant did not deny that on the day alleged in the information three men employed at Brimrod Colliery. The law provided that a penalty not less than 10s. should be indicted for this offence. The Bench had the discretionary power in imposing the penalty, but he would urge that as the defendant was accustomed to this irregularity, he had been guilty of great neglect, and for which very serious proceedings than the present might have been taken. The other case was that of allowing safety-lamps to be used in the pit without being duly tested. The law not only required the lamps to be locked, but to be locked before being used in the pit. On the day in question the defendant's men were working with lamps

JUNE 3, 1865.]

enquiry should be carried on. It was impossible to say how soon these enquiries would be completed.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—May 24: Dr. E. Meryon (Vice-President) in the chair. Messrs. James Philip Baker, Wolverhampton; George William Clive, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly; James Coult Crawford, Wellington, New Zealand; Theodore H. Hughes, of the Geological Survey of India; and Charles Otley Groom, Napier, of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—

1. "Additional Observations on the Rashed Beach of Sangatte, with reference to the date of the English Channel, and the presence of Loss in the Cliff-section," by Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., Trans. G.S.

2. "On the Superficial Deposits of the Valley of the Medway, with Remarks on the Denudation of the Weald," by C. Le Neve Foster, B.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., and Wm. Topley, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

The following specimens were exhibited:—A collection of minerals and rocks from Roslagen, Sweden; presented by H. Bauerman, F.G.S.

On Wednesday, the following papers will be read:—1. "Note on *Oreides moschatus*, Bialville," by M. Lartit, For. Mem. G.S.—2. "On some Additional Fossils from the Lingula-Rage," by J. W. Salter, A.L.S., F.G.S.

JOHN ABBOT AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, A GENERAL MANAGER, for the works and businesses of this company, situated at Galeshead-upon-Tyne. The works and businesses carried on consist of rolling mills, forges, chain and anchor manufacturing, iron and brass founding in all their branches, and engine and boiler building, &c.

Such manager must possess a thorough and practical knowledge of both the commercial and manufacturing departments in all the branches of the above businesses, and whose character will in every respect bear the strictest investigation. A liberal salary will be given.

Applications in writing, stating age, and present and previous employment, must be addressed to the Directors of the above company, and sent under cover to JOSEPH ANDERSON, Esq., solicitor, Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on or before the 10th day of June next.—May 18, 1865.

MINERALOGY.—A GENTLEMAN is DESIROUS OF MEETING with a MINERALOGIST who would give him PRIVATE LESSONS in MINERALOGY.—Address, stating terms and qualifications, "A. B.," 4, Norfolk-street, Strand.

TO DIRECTORS AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN, with good connections, and well versed in Secretarial duties, having first-class offices in a good position in the City, would UNDERTAKE the SECRETARSHIP of a respectable MINING or other COMPANY, on moderate terms. First-class references can be given. Address, "Secretary," care of Mr. F. Straker, 8, Billiter-street, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 800 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for home and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially as otherwise.—Address, "W. B.," Post-office, Liverpool.

NOTICE TO TIN-DRESSERS.—WANTED FOR WHEEL JANE MINE, parish of Kea, a thoroughly competent TIN-DRESSER, one who is capable of carrying out satisfactorily the present improved method of dressing. Wages £7 7s. per month. Personal application, with testimonials of character and capability, will be received by the committee, at the mine, on Saturday, the 10th June next.

WANTED.—PARTNERS in VALUABLE MINES, situated in different famous localities of SWEDEN, containing rich Iron, Copper, Galena, Zinc, &c., ON VERY FAIR TERMS. CAN BE SOLD.—For particulars, apply by letter, or personally, to JOHN ED. WELANDER, Orjala Ironworks, near Stockholm.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining in all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Parties would save time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual.—Address, "J. W.," MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 60-INCH CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, either with or without boilers.—Apply to AMBROSE FRANCIS, Holywell Level Mines, Holywell.

FOR SALE, A MINE SETT, in the parish of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, adjoining the Stons.—For particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. J. R. DANIELL, solicitor, Camborne.

FOR SALE.—100 ABRAHAM CONSOLS shares, at 8s. per share; and 100 Cape Cornwall, at 5s. per share (fully paid-up).—Apply to Mr. EMERSON, 90, New Broad-street, London.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—W. F. DAVIS having had MANY YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in SLATE QUARRIES is PREPARED to INSPECT and FAITHFULLY REPORT THEREON.—Address, Mr. W. F. DAVIS, MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, Fleet-street, London.

MR. HENRY BULLEN, MINE SHAREDEALER, has REMOVED from 1, Finner's-court, to 1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE, at very low prices:—

10 Long Rake. 40 Lady Bertha. 20 Bryntall. 20 Tolviden. 10 East Laxey. 10 East Smeall. 2 Far Consoles. 2 Grampian. 10 Helmsley Laxey.

New Cleveford.—Capt. Mitchell reports as follows:—"We are getting on well in the sinking of Holland's shaft. I think the men will sink 11 ft. this month. The kilns in the shaft is splendid, and I feel more convinced than ever we shall have as rich a mine as ever was known in Cornwall." These shares should be bought at once; a considerable rise in their value is certain.

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 8, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Terms, 1½ per cent.

Bankers: London and Westminster Banks.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the LAXEY DISTRICT, in the Isle of Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., is in a position to give sound advice as to the sale or purchase of mining shares, the present being one of the most favourable opportunities for speculation or investment to result in large profits. List free on application.

* SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great North Laxey.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

Recommend the following mines for good and sound investment, and must ere long have a great rise:—

East Lovell. Wheel Grylls. North Dolcoath. Crane. Rosewarne United. Transack. East Rosewarne. Tolviden. New Lovell.

N.B.—Parties wishing information as to either one of the above mines can obtain it by applying to R. LIBBY and SON.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, SCORRIER, CORNWALL, from recent inspections, is in a position to advise what mines to invest in, and what to avoid, two of which he will guarantee all loss for one-half the profits for the next six months. Terms for inspection and report, £2 2s. per day.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, 30 Treavean shares.

TO INVESTORS.—In consequence of the death of the proprietor, the FOLLOWING SHARES are FOR SALE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Particulars on application to Mr. J. N. WOODMAN, 33, Cumberland-street, Fimlico, S.W.:

No. of shares. Paid. Price. No. of shares. Paid. Price.

65 Public Works (London and Paris) £263½ — 50 So. Devon Slab (and Slatet) £162½ £140

10 East India Cotton Agency* 50 (all) .. 235 10 Furness Cons. 15 7

20 Clowance Wood. 50 (all) .. 235 20 City of London 70 40

5 Crown & Wen. 8 (all) .. 5. 50 Wheel A.L. 35 15

20 Wh. Sparrow — —

* Has paid a dividend, and is about to declare another.

† Working profitably.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the net price of £2 2s. per share, in the CAIR-FAST MINE, joining the great Miners Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Captain J. RABEY, Coodpoth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, 2, ADAMS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

ISAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 80 years experience, is OPEN to INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms. Mr. FRANCIS can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCAHIRE.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 5th day of June next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—

250 TONS OF PIG IRON (No. 1 Garterhead). At that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M., of the said 5th of June, 1865, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, May 29, 1865. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CAPPAUGH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The LEASE of this MINE, situated in the county of CORK, together with the ENGINES, TENANTS' FIXTURES, PLANT, and MACHINERY, are intended to be SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the end of the present month. The mine is down to the 94 fathom level, and sends regular supplies of ore to the market. Further particulars will shortly appear.

FREDERICK WHINNEY, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Official Liquidator.

THE NEW CORNISH LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a FOURTH CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE has been made on the "New Shares, A," in this company, such call to be paid to the bankers of this company, the Birmingham Banking Company, at their banking-house in Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, on or before Monday, the 30 day of July, 1865.

By order, J. CHAMBERLAIN BARLOW, Sec. Office, 39, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, May 29, 1865.

THE LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors, held this day, it was resolved "That a DIVIDEND of THREE SHILLINGS PER SHARE (free of income tax) be PAID on and after June 24 next, and that the Transfer Books be closed from the 15th to the 24th of June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec. 5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., June 1, 1865.

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—The Directors have the honour to inform the shareholders that, after the 30th June next, there will be paid, for the year 1864, a DIVIDEND of FIFTY FRANCS against the coupon No. 12 of whole shares, and a DIVIDEND of TEN FRANCS against coupons Nos. 17 and 18 of ½ths of shares. The said dividend will be paid by Messrs. C. DEVAUX and Co., London.

THE WEST TRELAUWY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Allotment having taken place, scrips will be forwarded to applicants for shares in exchange for banker's receipt for the instalment due on allotment, or on receipt of the amount at the office.

CHARLES GIBSON, Sec. Aldine Chambers, Princess-street, Manchester, June 1, 1865.

THE WEST TRELAUWY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A small number of shares remaining to be placed to complete the share-list, I am authorised to announce that applications for the same will be entertained up to the 12th instant, after which any remaining scrips will only be issued at such a premium as the directors may determine. The prospects at the mines are very cheering, and great results may be expected to follow an investment in the shares at par.

CHARLES GIBSON, Sec. Aldine Chambers, Princess-street, Manchester, June 1, 1865.

THE PORT NANT GRANITE COMPANY (LIMITED). Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862. Capital, £100,000 in 10,000 shares of £10 each. First issue 5000 shares. Deposit on application £1 per share, and on allotment £2 per share. It is expected that calls will not be required beyond one-half of the capital. No calls will be made at a less interval than three months. The vendor guarantees a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for three years.

DIRECTORS. E. B. TWEDDY, Esq., 2, Langham-place, London, W., and Falmouth. R. W. BURROWS, Esq., Twickenham. GEORGE GARRAWAY, Esq., Director of the London and Scottish Marine Insurance Company.

R. M. LAWRENCE, Esq., 22, Connaught-square, W. T. A. MASEY, Esq., Director of the Harlow-ly-Clan (Snowdon) Slate Company (Limited). BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 51, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

ROBERTSON & Co., 3, Fenchurch-street, London. BROKERS—Messrs. Watson, Cowell, and Hall, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London. AUDITORS—Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, White, and Co., Public Accountants, 5, Lothbury.

Richard Roberts, Esq., Blandford. SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Henry Chambers, Esq. TEMPORARY OFFICES—166, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS. This company is established for the purpose of developing, on a more extended scale, the valuable granite quarry at Port Nant, in the county of Carnarvon, which for the past seven years has been in active operation.

The quarry is situated on the sea-shore, near Port Dinlawn, Carnarvon Bay, about to be connected with the Great Western Railway system. The rights embrace 60 acres, with rock of uniform quality, exceeding 1800 ft. in height, capable of supplying for more than a century a greater quantity of granite than would be required for all purposes throughout the United Kingdom.

The stone is properly a fine porphyry, of extremely close texture and regular grain, containing no soluble ingredient, and therefore especially adapted for bridges, docks, breakwaters, piers, embankments, and fortifications.

The stone has been highly approved and recommended by the most eminent engineers (as will be seen by the accompanying extracts from reports), and its commercial value is fully established.

Mr. Newlands, engineer to the Corporation of Liverpool (who has visited and reported highly of the quarry), pronounces it "a first-class paving stone," after having experienced for some years its durability.

Mr. Page used it for the tramway road of Westminster bridge; Mr. Bazalgette, for the Metropolitan Drainage Outfalls; and it is also specified for the foundation works and pavement of the Thames Embankment, and in the schedule of prices attached to the engineer's printed specification this granite is rated as equal to Aberdeen, and he has discharged their contents. No blasting is required for masonry, and upwards of 100,000 tons of loose rock and rubble are now lying at the quarry, besides which there is a constant supply from the process of manufacture.

The demand for this granite is so extensive as to require a larger amount of working capital than has been employed hitherto by the proprietor. The quantity of stone to be obtained will entirely depend upon the amount of manual labour applied to its production.

A provisional agreement has been entered into for the purchase of the whole of the existing works, lease, and goodwill for the sum of £20,000, and so great is the confidence of the vendor (from past experience) of the profitable and extensive business to be done, that he has consented to leave one-third of the purchase-money on mortgage, to take one-third in fully paid-up shares, upon which no dividend is to be paid during the term of the guarantee until the paid-up capital shall have received 10 per cent., and to leave in the hands of the directors ample security for three years as guarantee for paying a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum.

The directors are happy to announce that no promotion money or preliminary expenses whatever are to be paid.

On these conditions the company will enter into immediate possession of all the existing works and plant, including four galleries now in work, three inclines with powerful drums and wire-rope, double lines of rails, trams, quays, stone yard, smithies, work-shops, counting-house, patent weigh-bridge, trucks, gear, tools, &c., and a substantial shipping pier, projecting upwards of 200 feet into the sea; the whole being in good working condition.

It is calculated that 20,000 tons of 3-inch slabs for street paving could be easily made and sold in the first year, independent of blocks, kerbs, and macadam, and on this comparatively low rate of production a handsome dividend would be realised; but it is the opinion of practical men that the production can be gradually raised to 100,000 tons per annum, and as fresh working capital is employed the profits would increase in a still greater proportion.

The known excellence and great demand for this stone, peculiar facility and absence of risk in working it, involving the minimum of labour, and the speciality of its equal application to building, paving, road making, and every practical purpose of the best granite, combine in affording a guarantee of steady and increasing return for investment.

Applications for shares to be made in the accompanying form, accompanied by payment to the London bankers of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for. In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of shares be allotted the balance will be applied towards the payment of £2 per share on allotment. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the temporary offices of the company, the broker, auditors, and solicitor.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

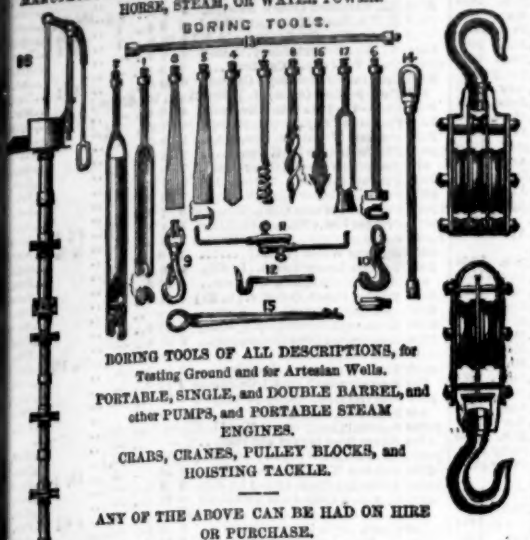
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c.) REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSLAND WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—MR. JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES THE ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

LINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.),
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND,
HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.

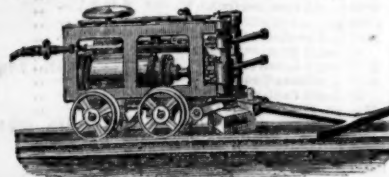


BORING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for
Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.
PORTABLE, SINGLE, and DOUBLE BARREL, and
other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM
ENGINES.
CRABS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and
HOISTING TACKLE.

ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE
OR PURCHASE.

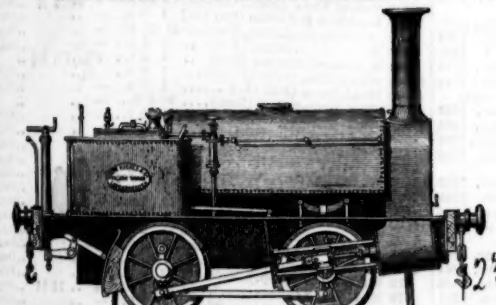
Full Information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., re-
lating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all
descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting
Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on ap-
plication.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED
IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED THEIR TRUNK COAL CUTTING
MACHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED TO NE-
gociate for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to
COMBINE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION WITH PORTABILITY AND ECONOMY
OF WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING OF COAL
IS EFFECTED, and the COST OF LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will
be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.
All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury
Square, E.C.; or Mr. F. BARKER, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.
COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or
USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT
of the ABOVE PATENT.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of
the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed
to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging
weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping
the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its
shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back
without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple
description.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES,
SHAFTS and
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, T. TURTON,
BLISTER STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED
SPRING STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SO
GERMAN STEEL.
Locomotive Engines, Railway Carriage and Wagon
Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
Where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,
PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near
WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited
at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the
Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. Brunton and Co.
have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at
Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS
for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than
any to be procured elsewhere.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR
AND **HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.**
The "Iron Trade Circular" is an eminently the business journal of the mining districts
and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, un-
biased, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North
England districts, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of
the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general in-
formation in the interests of the Hardware Trade of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Lon-
don, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of
"The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—
One year (post free) £2 2 0
Half-year (post free) 1 1 0
Quarter of a year (post free) 0 10 6
Payable in advance.
Advertisements and orders to be addressed to
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND
MIDDLEBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ
of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime
districts of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since
its origin. The "Mercury" is for years the only newspaper published in South Dur-
ham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Adver-
tisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (Established 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 6d.
Office, 11, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields.
128

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on
the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg most especially to call the attention
of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most
of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both
of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE.
CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS,
WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign
mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-
HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE
COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a
period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY
(LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WROUGHT
and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED
USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNABLES,
CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFAC-
TURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY,
CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING
MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS.
GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAIL-
WAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire
capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping
purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES, 3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LOCOMOTIVE, PORTABLE, and FIXED HORIZONTAL
STEAM ENGINES, all sizes up to 24 in. cylinder, PUMPING and WINDING
GEARY MORTAR MILLS, SAW BENCHES, PORTABLE CRANES, &c., FOR
SALE or HIRE.
ISAAC W. BOULTON, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements,
perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY
to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the
West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to
CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN
the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONKINSONS, and BOWEN, No. 8,
Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason
to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that
they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may
MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any
such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.
THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO.,
ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years,
with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and
can recommend them with confidence.
This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water,
giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels.
On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-
water, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is
variable.
Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on great
variety of falls.

PATENT CONCRETE STONE
(RANSOME'S PATENT).
Which for STRENGTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS, SHARPNESS OF OUT-
LINE, BEAUTY OF APPEARANCE, and above all for its PERFECT RESEM-
BLANCE to NATURAL STONE, stands unrivalled, and being MADE WITHOUT
BURNING is free from all liability to shrinkage or distortion. It surpasses all other
material in its applicability to every description of ARCHITECTURAL EMBELLISH-
MENTS, and especially for CAPITALS, CORNICES, WINDOW DRESSINGS,
trusses, balustrades, gate piers, terminals, &c., as well as for fountains, vases, jardinettes,
statues, flower boxes, and edgings for garden borders; also for monuments, tombs, and
all kinds of cemetery requirements.
Licenses granted for the manufacture of this remarkable material, and agents ap-
pointed in any part of the United Kingdom.
References given to works already executed, and to several engineers and architects
of the highest eminence by whom it has been applied, also to existing licensees whose
works are in full operation in different parts of the kingdom.
Specimens and illustrations furnished upon application at the offices of the
PATENT CONCRETE STONE COMPANY (LIMITED), 2, QUEEN STREET
PLACE, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, E.C.

HYDRAULIC LIME AND ROMAN CEMENT,
MANUFACTURED BY LLOYD JONES AND CO., HALKIN WORKS,
HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE. The Halkin Hydraulic Lime is the same as used in
the construction of the Liverpool Dock, Manchester, and various Waterworks, Col-
lieries, and Mines throughout the country, being so long celebrated for its strength, ce-
mentitious and connecting powers for masonry in water. Can be supplied by rail or
water to any part of the kingdom, either in lump (loose) or ground, and in barrels or
bags. The Limestone can be had in full cargoes, also their cement in barrels, which is
of a very superior quality, and warranted pure. Orders to be accompanied by a banker's
reference.—Apply at the Works, or to E. and W. AARON, agents, 66, South John-street,
Liverpool.

BLASTING.
AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS
G U N C O T T O N
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.
Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

Swan Rope Works.
GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE
ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER,
and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD OF
STRENGTH.
First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society,
Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,
for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR
in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to
drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 in. per diem, and
to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an en-
ormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE,
Tavistock, Devon.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—
The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong
enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant
the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play
till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when
needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine
the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty
to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ATTWOOD
3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.
JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron
tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WED-
NESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a
PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their
wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

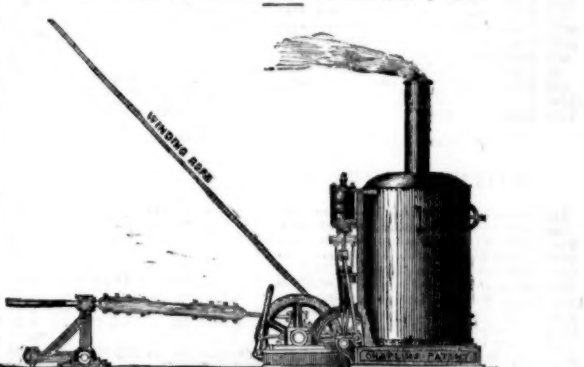
BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the
PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNA-
TIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION
held in Paris, in 1855.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS
OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the
name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their man-
ufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to
the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has
TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOW-
DER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE
THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—
The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE
COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has
been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English,
Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other
Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich, Brest,
and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large
ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this
country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these
melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average
40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater num-
ber of those of an ordinary character, some of them having ac-
tually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 melt-
ings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never
crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other
crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving
of waste is also very considerable.
The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for
the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working
of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to
save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting
much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from
mixture with iron.
The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import Clay Cru-
cibles, Muffles, Portable Furnaces, &c., Stove Backs, all descriptions of fire-standing
goods, and every requisite for the Assayer and Dentist.
For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Batter-
sea Works, London, S.W.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



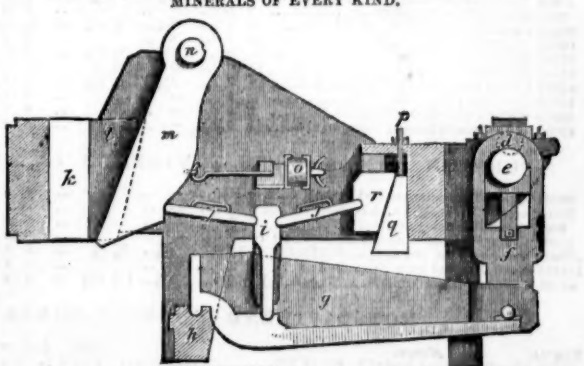
CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES, &c., for PUMPING and WINDING.

These engines are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES
&c. They are EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE in ARRANGEMENT, and
STRONG. NO FOUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK being NE-
CESSARY, they can be ERRECTED or REMOVED with VERY
LITTLE TROUBLE or EXPENSE, and are WELL ADAPTED for
HOME or FOREIGN USE.
Sizes, from 2 to 25 horse power.

STEAM CRANES, STEAM WINCHES, CONTRACTORS'
LOCOMOTIVES, HOISTING ENGINES, PUMPING
AND WINDING GEARING, &c.
ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO.,
CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

OFFICES,
9, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.
DEPOT,
LOWER FORT STREET, LAMBETH, S.
(Near the steamboat pier.)

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND
MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in
California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the
United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years
and is fully protected in every part by patents.
Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or
both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers,
worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found
making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an in-
fringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple
an article, but now think it money well spent. **WILLIAM HUNT.**

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably
crushing the hardest stones and quartz. **WM. DANIEL.**

Our 16 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for 220
road metal, free from dust. **Messrs. O'nd and Maddison, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.**

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of
limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. **JOHN LANCASTER.**

Oreco, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons
of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. **WM. G. ROBERTS.**

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of
the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold
your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for
this estate. **STILES WILLIAMS.**

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.
DR. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the
treatment of Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c.,
has published A GUIDE (138 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of
two stamps. Dr. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and
confidential cases.—Address, SURRY and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London
W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	End.
3000 N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just		9 13 0		